The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,337.—VOL. LXIV. | FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1871. | PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th June, at Riley-street, the wife of Reuben Cobley, of a daughter.

On the 27th June, at Osterley Park, Hunter River, the wife of John Worthes Pulver, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. Edward Davis, of a daughter.

On the 4th instant, at Pomeroy, Macleay-street, the wife of J. B. Rundle, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, Hartley, Mrs. F. G. Finley, of a daughter.

On the 4th instant, at Rockley, Bondi, Mrs. William Henderson, of a son.

On 5th instant, at her residence, Monkland Cottage, Glebe, the wife of Henry Middleton, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 20th March last, at Portsmouth, after a short illness, Assistant Commissary Miles J. Prescott Knight, recently stationed in Sydney, deeply mourned by all who knew him.

On the 15th May, at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, England, Sarah, wife of William Mumford Jay, and beloved mother of Robert and Samuel Jay, of this city, aged 67 years.

On the 30th June, suddenly, at Toowoomba, the Hon. Gilbert Eliott, C.M.G.

On the 4th instant, at Huntly, Peak Downs, Queensland, George William Brown, Esq., second son of the late G. W. Brown, Esq., of St. Rollox, Glasgow.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Moncur-street, Woollahra, Mrs. M. Gibb, aged 50 years, relict of the late George D. Gibb, native of Edinburgh, and late of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of her mother, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, Emeline, second daughter of the late John Gilbert, in the 24th year of her age.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on SATURDAY, the 29th July, at 1 o'clock p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER. An experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel.

A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past fifteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Under Contract with the United States and New Zealand Governments.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU,

The next Mail Steamship,
NEVADA,
2143 tons register, J. H. Blethen, commander,
will be dispatched from AUCKLAND,
14th instant,
carrying SALOON, SECOND CABIN, and STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

All information as to THROUGH RATES or otherwise can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

An experienced surgeon accompanies each vessel.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 1. Fares—Saloon, £4. Return ticket, £6 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—James Paterson, on or about Thursday, 13th instant.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Bowen, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Lady Bowen, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO GLADSTONE.—Lady Bowen, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Lady Bowen, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Port Denison.—Boomerang, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH. On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Miller's Forest this day, for Paterson on Monday.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S steamship NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON via Newcastle, on TUESDAY, at 9 p.m. C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

THE C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, MONDAY NIGHT, at 9.
To TAREE, MANNING RIVER, the PLATYPUS, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, on Saturday Morning, at 8, from Lime-street Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship
RANGITOTO
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE about the 10th July, via Hokitika.
Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The regular trading steamship
BLACKBIRD,
J. Torrance, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, carrying passengers and cargo at greatly reduced rates.
Fares:—Saloon £3 0 0
Fore cabin 1 5 0
Freight, 12s per ton, according to classification.
JOSEPH WARD and CO.,
3, Bridge-street.

S. S. BLACKBIRD, for MELBOURNE, on MONDAY, at noon.
Engagements for freight must be made THIS DAY.
JOSEPH WARD and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REGULAR COMMUNICATION.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:—
YOU YANGS,
on MONDAY, July 10th,
at 2 p.m.;
MACEDON,
on FRIDAY, July 14th,
at 4 p.m.;
From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
RETURN TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
NOTICE.—No goods will be received after 1 o'clock p.m. on THE DAY of sailing.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer, viz.:—
S.S. YOU YANGS,
THIS DAY, Friday, July 7th, at 6 p.m.
Fares:
Saloon 10s
Steerage .. .. .. 5s.
NOTICE.—No cargo received after 3 p.m. on THIS THE DAY OF SAILING.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf,

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter. WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.

BLUE'S POINT STEAM FERRY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION OF FARES.—On and after the 5th instant, 3d after 7 p.m.
HUNT and GREENWELL, Proprietors.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 12 noon.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

LAST SHIP FOR THE OCTOBER SALES.
The CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, having all her dead weight, and two-thirds of her wool on board, will sail on 10th July.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
30th June.

FOR LONDON.
The WARWICK 1005 tons, A1 21 years, to sail on the 20th instant.
Intending passengers are invited to make early application for berths to Captain SKINNER; to
J. R. CATTELL and CO.; or to
R. TOWNS and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
THE RIFLEMAN
will be dispatched on the 15th July.
Has splendid saloon accommodation and room for a few steerage passengers.
Apply on board to Captain LONGMUIR; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.—
The NORTHAMPTON,
Captain William Barclay,
having the principal portion of her freight engaged, and a considerable quantity on board, will positively be dispatched the first week in August, to reach London in time for the November wool sales.
The accommodation for passengers by the Northampton is not surpassed by any vessel in port.
For freight or passage early application is necessary to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.; or
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.
Wool received at Chester and Co.'s Stores.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.
The clipper ship
ONWARD,
606 tons register, Captain William Whyte.
This regular trader will be dispatched on the 10th July.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WHYTE, on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

BARQUE NORMAN, for LEVUKA, TAVIUNA, and SAVU SAVU, FIJI.
Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass Custom-house ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature.
T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR LOMA LOMA and OVALAU (Fiji), and thence to FRIENDLY and NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH will be dispatched positively on the 10th instant.
For freight or passage apply to Captain CLULOW, on board; or RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR PORT CHALMERS direct (nearest port to Dunedin, Timaru, and Omaru.)—The clipper barque BENGAL, 700 tons, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE TO-MORROW.
For passage only apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR Port Denison and Cleveland Bay, to follow J. G. Coleson, PACIFIC. G. R. Stewart, Market Wharf.

J. G. COLESON, for Port Denison and Cleveland Bay.—Detained at request of shippers until MONDAY. Room for a few tons, if engaged at once. Apply to G. R. STEWART, Market Wharf.

FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—To follow the Agnes.—The new clipper schooner, FANNY CAMPBELL, being under engagement, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board at Throckmorton's Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR CLEVELAND BAY direct.—The clipper schooner AGNES, now fast loading, and will clear at Customs THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner WEST HARTLEY No. 2, is now fast loading, and will clear at Customs THIS DAY.
For freight or passage, apply to CAMPBELL and M'DONALD, King-street; or to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner STAR OF THE SEA will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
J. A. BROWN, 21, Bridge-street; or
O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, THIS DAY. Victoria Wharf.

OBERON, for CAPE HAWKE, THIS DAY. JOHN BOOTH and CO., 25, Sussex-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The EUROKA, from Commercial Wf., Friday Evening. H. F. Camroux.

FOR NELLIGEN.—WHITE CLOUD, MONDAY, at noon, freight 10s. Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

GERRINGONG.—AGENORIA, This Day at noon. Freight paid in Sydney. S. Nutter, Caledonian Whf.

S. S. BLACKBIRD, from Northern Ports.—The Cargo is all discharged, and on the Wharf at Consignees' risk.
It is requested that it may be removed without delay.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

FOR CHARTER.—The fine iron brig WINDHOVER, 208 tons register, carries 300 tons dead weight, or 400 tons mixed cargo.
G. FERGUSON, Hamilton-street.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, a VESSEL, of 600 to 800 tons capacity, for Amoy direct. Immediate dispatch given.
JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper-schooner YARRA. C. H. BOND, 64, Sussex-st.

FOR SALE (to close partnership account), the fine Brigantine RESTLESS, 258 tons register, built at Frankford, State of Maine, in 1862, of hardwood. Recently remetalled, caulked, and thoroughly overhauled. Carries a large cargo on light draught of water, discharging at Melbourne last trip 184 000 feet baulk timber. Sails very fast. For further particulars apply to Captain CURPHY, on board at Grafton Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.
Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.
Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.
Experienced diver, with diving apparatus on hand.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Sabbath School Teachers' Conference, THIS (Friday) EVENING, in the Oddfellows' Hall, between Market and Park streets. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. Superintendents please attend early.
A. N. MACKRAY, Convener.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 9 BATTERY.—PARADE, Hyde Park, THIS EVENING, 7.30, with carbines.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun.,
Captain.

NO. 2 CO. S. B. V. R.—Prize Shooting on SATURDAY next, 2.30 sharp; 3rd quarter, 1st period.

VOLUNTEER Rifle Club.—Annual Meeting, This Evening, 7.30, Victoria Barracks. Strong. hon. sec,

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN R. B. HILL, J.P., of Grafton.—Call on William Roberts, solicitor, York-street. Important.

IF this should meet the eye of THOMAS GEORGE or HENRY HAYDEN, last seen on Ryrie's Station, Macquarie River, in March, 1867, WRITE to your BROTHER JAMES, care C. Ross, Inverell, New Eng.

JAMES MOUAT.—Call at Cobb and Co.'s Office, Pitt-street. Important.

JOHN BUCK, of LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.—The PARTY who sent a letter to the Rector of the Parish of Limehouse, directed as above, will very greatly oblige by sending further information, directed to his nephew, JOHN HAYZER, The Crown, 128, White Horse-street, Limehouse, London.

MR. FREDERICK LEGARD. A LETTER awaiting you at the Herald Office.

MRS. E. A. PILE, Newtown Road, please communicate with Mr. LOCKYER, ship Alexander Duthie, Circular Quay; something for you from England.

NOTICE.—The PARENTS, RELATIVES, and FRIENDS of F. HATCH, son of the late Captain Charles Hatch, of Brixham, Devonshire, England, please communicate to the address of Doveton College, Calcutta.

WANTED, Mr. CRACKNELL, Cabinet Maker, to CALL on Sykes and Simpson, ironmongers, Pitt-st.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the deed of settlement, the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July instant, at NOON, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th day of June last; and further, to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board.
F. W. BINNEY,
Secretary.
Sydney, July 6th, 1871.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the tenth General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Company's Offices, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m.
1. To receive the Balance Sheet and Report of the Directors for the twelve months ending 30th June ultimo.
2. To elect a Director in lieu of E. Vickery, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election.
3. To elect an Auditor in lieu of John Keep, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election.
Candidates for the vacancy in the Direction are reminded that notice in writing of their intention to come forward must be sent to the Company's Office fourteen clear days before the day of election.
By order of the Board,
E. MONTEFIORE, Manager.
Sydney, 5th July, 1871.

MEETINGS.

L. O. I.—A General MEETING of the Members of the above Institution will be held in the United Temperance Hall, Pitt and Bathurst streets, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp. A full attendance is requested.
S. S. GOOLD, G.M.
W. H. DAVIES, G.S.

L. O. I.—The DINNER and BALL COMMITTEE will meet THIS EVENING, at the Grand Lodge Offices, Park-street, at 8 o'clock sharp. R. T. M'NEILLY, W. H. DAVIES, Secs.

LIMEBURNERS' UNION.—NOTICE, on and after this date, no defaulter will be supplied by any member, until arrears are cleared. MEETING, THIS EVENING, Hancock's, 6 o'clock.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Important MEETING, THIS EVENING. Quarterly tickets will be issued.
GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

NO. 2 SCHOMBERG L. O. L.—An Arch Purple MEETING will be held in the Chapel, Kent-street, THIS (Friday) EVENING. 7.30 sharp.
By order of the W. M.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL, to carry timber. F. Guy, Clarence Hotel, Erskine-street.

MASONIC.—A MEETING of the Sydney Samaritan Lodge, No. 578 (English Constitution), will be held at the Australian Freemasons' Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, Friday, the 7th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.
By order of the Worshipful Master.

27, ROYAL WILLIAM ORANGE LODGE.—An Emergency MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at the Ebenezer Schoolroom, Riley-street, at 7.30 sharp. Officers, Brethren, and Candidates are requested to attend. Tickets for the Ball may be had at the Meeting.
By order of the W. M.,
D. C. R.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received on WEDNESDAY, 12th instant, for the Erection of a Wesleyan Parsonage in Prince-street. Masonry and brickwork may be tendered for separately.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TENDERS will be received until 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for the whole, or in parts, for the ERECTION of a Primitive Methodist Church, at St. Peters. Plans and specifications may be seen at Mr. H. EDWARDS, next Forresters' Hall, St. Peters.

THE CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING CO. (Limited).
TENDERS will be received (addressed to the Directors), until 1 o'clock, on MONDAY next, the 10th July instant, for the Purchase of the whole of the Property of the Company, now at Cudgegong, an inventory of which can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.
W. H. DELOITTE, 3, Spring-street.
July 4, 1871.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF H. and R. NANCARROW, OF BOURKE.—TENDERS are invited to the 12th July, for the Purchase of Stock and Book debts herein—either together or separate. Inventories may be viewed at the offices of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-st.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.
TENDERS will be received on or before 10 a.m., on the 15th instant—
For the Erection of Stock Yards
For the Fittings for Pigs, Dogs, &c.
For the Fittings for Sheep.
Particulars can be obtained from Mr. M. LOWE, at the Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park, between 10 and 11 a.m., on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday next.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.
227, George-street, July 6, 1871.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.
TENDERS will be received on or before SATURDAY, 15th instant, at 10 a.m., for the privilege of supplying REFRESHMENTS at the ensuing Exhibition.
For particulars apply to
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.
227, George-street, July 6, 1871.

TENDERS required for laying stoneware Drain. Inquire 745, George-street South.

TENDERS required for Masons' Work; labour only. Apply No. 30, King-street West.

TENDERS required for finishing trades to Stable and Coach-house. Apply No. 30, King-street West.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

LONG'S Australian Herb PILLS, a new remedy for colonial complaints. Sold by all chemists.

RANDERSON'S Podophyllin Lozenges, for all bilious complaints; the original and only genuine, 1s and 2s.

CAUTION.
STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Australasia in packets.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
ABSOLUTE SALE BY AUCTION,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
Stock of the Café Français,
consisting of
Hotel Furniture
Wines, Spirits, Beers
Massive Billiard Table
Articles of trade, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers and Valuators,
Pitt and O'Connell streets.
Sydney, 7th July, 1871.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY have removed their Carpet and Furnishing Branch, from 275, PITT-STREET to 442, GEORGE-STREET, next to the ROYAL HOTEL.

VICTORIA HOUSE, SYDNEY.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCES:
269 to 275, PITT-STREET,
and
442, GEORGE-STREET,
Next the Royal Hotel.
FARMER and COMPANY.

NOTICE.
Nearly all the
CITY and SUBURBAN CONVEYANCES PASS OUR GEORGE-STREET and PITT-STREET ENTRANCES.
FARMER and COMPANY.

EXTENSION OF VICTORIA HOUSE into GEORGE-STREET.
The premises No. 442, George-street, next to the Royal Hotel, now form part of our establishment, and afford a comfortable and convenient entrance to all departments.
FARMER and COMPANY.

ACCOUNTS (if any) against the BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY for the past half-year are requested to be rendered as soon as possible after this date.
JAMES SHOOBERT, Manager.
Bulli Coal Mining Company's Offices,
1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney, 1st July, 1870.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB HOTEL, corner of King and York streets.—Visitors will find this Hotel equal to any in the city. Suites of Apartments on reasonable terms. Luncheon and Table d' Hôte daily. Subscription Billiard-room.
CAMPBELL and MACKENZIE, Proprietors.

LYELL, WHITING, and CO.,
Accountants and Trade Assignees,
323, George-street,
SYDNEY.
MELBOURNE—Lyell and Gowan, 46, Elizabeth-street.
LONDON—9, Barge-yard-chambers, Bucklersbury.
ESTATES and BUSINESSES inspected, reported upon, liquidated or promptly realised, and distributed at moderate expense.
ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c., audited, investigated, and adjusted.
MORTGAGES, LOANS, GUARANTEES, &c., negotiated.
THE SALE OR PURCHASE OF BUSINESSES and PARTNERSHIPS arranged.
PARTNERSHIP.—A gentleman with £3000 capital is open to join a sound established business.
BUSINESSES.—An old established business in Macleay River district, for sale.
HOTEL, BUTCHER'S SHOP, and STORE for sale or to let at ULLADULLA.
Apply to
LYELL, WHITING, and CO.
30th June, 1871.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MESSRS. W. LOVE and CO.
The Trustees politely request that all DEBTS due to this Estate be at once paid to the undersigned.
LYELL, WHITING, and CO.,
Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.
1st July, 1871.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
has been DISSOLVED by effluxion of time.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY will carry on the business at the same premises, in George-street, under the style of
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
and will receive the debts owing to, and discharge the liabilities of the late firm.
Dated 30th June, 1871.
WM. LAIDLEY.
THOMAS IRELAND.
Witness—Septimus A. Stephen.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having retired from the late firm of Laidley, Ireland, and Co., begs to inform his friends and the public that he will commence business on his own account, as Ship and Insurance Broker, and General Commission Agent, under the style of
THOMAS IRELAND and CO.,
at his offices (lately occupied by Manton, Brothers), Lloyd's-chambers, 364, George-street.
July 1st, 1871.

IF ABRAHAM CAMPBELL does not return within fourteen days I will get married again, not having heard from him for the last six years.
JOHANNA CAMPBELL, Sydney.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Bell has REMOVED to York Villa, Ashfield, near the railroad station, and may be consulted daily.
Vaccination every day from 2 to 4 p.m.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.
A SALE of ADVANCES, or LOANS, will take place, at the Office, 3, Spring-street, on FRIDAY next, the 7th July, at 4 o'clock.
The Monthly Payment is £1 4s 2d (principal and interest) on each £100 for 10 years.
Parties joining before FRIDAY can bid at the sale.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
July 4, 1871.

No. 71-65. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 3rd July, 1871.
BOTANY ROAD, CRIPPENDALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the street leading from George-street South to Cleveland-street, hitherto known as the "Botany Road," will in future be known as "REGENT-STREET."
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

G. N. R.—FORWARDING AGENCY.—TERMINUS, SCONE.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and others, are respectfully informed that great advantage is derived from having Goods for the North forwarded through the undersigned, in consequence of their being in a position to engage the best teams, at the cheapest rates, and generally to promote the quick dispatch of goods.
Personal attention given to all parcels and property consigned to their care, and the best interests of their constituents studied.
JOHN DENSHIRE and CO.,
General Forwarding Agents, Carriers, &c.
Terminus, Scone, 12th June, 1871.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
G. LANE, China and Glass Warehouse, from 359, George-street, to 511, George-street South.

£20 REWARD.
SAYWELL'S ROYAL NAVY TOBACCO.
The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties who are endeavouring to foist upon shopkeepers some tobacco manufactured from colonial leaf, representing the same to be Saywell's Royal Navy. Shopkeepers are warned to exercise caution in making their purchases, and to be convinced that they have obtained the genuine article.
THOMAS SAYWELL, 4, Park-street.

NOTICE TO STEAM COMPANIES.
At a Public Meeting held at the Court-house, Stroud, on the 1st instant, it was unanimously agreed to,—"That it was desirable to open Steam Communication between Port Stephens, Newcastle, and Sydney. That the public have pledged to support the same." Any Steam Companies being desirous of entering into any agreement with the residents of the district relative to the above, can obtain further information on application to the Secretary of the Committee.
Stroud, July 3.

MEDICATED VAPOUR BATHS, REMOVED from 52, Hunter-street, to No. 4, Bridge-street.

PRINCESS LOUISE GOLD MINING COMPANY, TAMBAROORA.—Shareholders are reminded that their payments were due on the 1st instant, and are requested to forward same to Treasurer at once. Sydney, July 6.

IF MR. WOOD, of Sydney, does not come for his dark Bay MARE, branded RS near shoulder, star on forehead, left in my paddock since 14th May, 1870, within fourteen days, she will be sold to pay expenses.
W. KEEN, Burwood.

BUSINESS CARDS

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ACCOUNTANT and Trade Assignee. S. L. BENSUSAN, 14, Spring-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist, 12, S. H. Road, op. Hardy, Brothers.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from 4s 6d; extraction, 1s. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-Dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, corner of Hunter-street and Bligh-street.

BANK AUCTION ROOMS, and Furniture and Fancy Bazaar. HENRY MOON, 336, George-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails, cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 15, Hunter-st

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon Chiropodist, 6, Bridge-street.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

ESTABLISHED 29 YEARS.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Diploma, 1836. Artificial teeth. First-class work only. Gold and vulcanite. Teeth extracted, stopped, cleansed. Elixir of Roses and Ruspini's tinctures for the teeth. Relief for toothache, and anodyne cement for stopping tender teeth. Persian tooth powder and brushes. Notice.—We have but one surgery, 178, Pitt-st., second door from King-st. No. on window.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

JOHN WILSON, Tailor, Woollendraper, Men's Mercer, and General Outfitter. 624, Brickfield-hill.

J. ROEPER, Practical Tailor, good fit, style, and workmanship guaranteed. Charges mod. 10, Bridge-st.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

MR. HENRY MARSHALL, Pianoforte Tuner, &c. Balmain, or Mr. Clarke's Music Warehouse, Hunter-st

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL
was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and honourable mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

NOTICE.—City Bank Restaurant, Pitt-street. A good dinner, with a glass of ale, for 9d.

SYDNEY VARNISH COMPANY, 65, Market-street.—Copal elastic carriage, oak, &c., from 10s per gallon.

SYDNEY RETAIL TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, 20, York-st., one door south of Barrack-st.

T. SULLIVAN, Stock and Station Agent, 400, George-street, Sydney.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, at St. Vincent's ball, a Silver BROOCH. Reward at Flavelle, Brothers, and Roberts's, Geo.-st.

LOST, last night, from Pyrmont, Pine LOG, branded small circle. Reward. Wm. Wright, Wright's Wf.

LOST, black and tan TERRIER, ears uncut. M. HARRIS, Ultimo.

LOST by a poor woman, PURSE, with money, machine needles. Reward given. 765, George-street.

LOST, white Gallah PARROT, pink ring round neck. Reward at Welcome Inn, Parramatta-street.

LOST, a Black and White NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; answers to the name of "Nelson." Reward given at the Gladstone Hotel, Miller's Point.

LOST, going in to St. Vincent's ball, a Gold PENCIL-CASE. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to R. HOLLINGDALE, Jeweller, King-street.

LOST, at St. Vincent's Hospital ball, at the Masonic Hall, on 5th instant, a Frosted-silver BOUQUET-HOLDER. Reward at 91, Pitt-street North.
H. PHILLIPS.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Botany Road, between the Clifton Hotel and Easton's-buildings, a Gold BROOCH, with likeness. The finder will receive the above reward by bringing the same to the Clifton Hotel, Botany Road.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, Thursday afternoon, three one-pound NOTES. Finder return the same to J. MATTHEW, Alchymist steamer, Lime-street Wharf, will receive the above reward.

FOUND, near Macquarie-street, a small sum of MONEY. Apply, with description, to G. A., Herald Office.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

SHARES and DEBENTURES may be DISPOSED OF through HENRY I. WEST and CO., 326, George-street, at the undermentioned reduced rates, viz.:—On Shares half per cent. on all sums under £1000; and on Debentures to the same amount, quarter per cent. All sums above £1000, as per agreement.
N.B.—HENRY I. WEST and CO. are not members of the "Sharebrokers' Association."

QUEENSLAND DEBENTURES, 6 per cent., for SALE. HENRY I. WEST and CO., 326, Geo.-st.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of through LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-st.

W. T. MUSTON and CO., 173, Pitt-street, are Buyers of Queensland Government Debentures.

£5000 TO LEND on Mortgage of City Property. Messrs. Norton and Barker.

MONEY.—Wanted, to borrow £100 for six months; liberal interest, with security, value upwards £500. L. C., Herald Office.

CITY OF SYDNEY DEBENTURES, due 1879, for SALE. W. T. MUSTON and CO., 171, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 36 A. J. S. Bank SHARES. Wanted, on loan, £350; security undeniable. L. G., Herald.

FOR SALE, Peak Downs, City Bank, Pacific Insurance, and Great Western Undaunted SHARES. Western Kerosene DEBENTURES. Wanted, Wallsend Coal, New Hunter River SHARES. M. BAYLEY, 273, George-street.

JOINT Stock Bank and Peak Downs SHARES for SALE. H. I. WEST and CO., 326, George-st.

WANTED, Peak Downs, Sydney Marine, Sydney Fire, and United Insurance Shares. Fattorini & Co.

£3000 N. S. W. GOV. DEBENTURES.
£1000 City Corporation Debentures.

City Bank	Bank New Zealand
Commercial	Bulli Coal
Joint Stock	Illawarra Steam.

For SALE. FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—£100 required for share in private Co.; will return 100 per cent. W. H., Herald.

LONDON WATCHES of best quality, in gold or silver, on SALE at reduced prices. These watches, being made for the undersigned by eminent manufacturers, are confidently recommended to ladies or gentlemen requiring first-class timekeepers.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.,
326, George-street,

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL,
and
NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER,
SATURDAY, 8th July, contains:—
Latest Telegraphic News by the Mail Steamer, via Suez
Dreadful News from Paris—One-fourth of the City Devastated
Shooting of the Archbishop of Paris, the Curé of the Madelaine, and 64 Hostages
Frightful Slaughter in the Streets of Paris
Destruction of the Tuileries
Burning of the Louvre, Luxembourg, and Palais Royal
Outrage on the Remains of Napoleon I.
30,000 Killed and Wounded in the streets of Paris
Arrest of the Communist Leaders
Refusal of European Powers to Shelter the Incendiaries
Suppression of the Revolt
Monarchy again in the ascendant
The Land—Agriculture—Pastoral
Sporting News of the Week
Latest Betting—Turf Gossip
Editorial—Domestic—Social
Natural History—Scientific—Fine Arts
Tales—Light Reading.
Illustrations.—The celebrated Bull Imperial Purple—Mr. Ashbury's yacht Livonia—The Blight in Fruit Trees.
PRICE FOURPENCE.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!
CARTOON—ALL CRY AND NO WOOL.
A Strange and Troublesome Tribe—Hard Times—Diary of a Dreamer—Polyglot Papers—Sericulture—The Philanthropist on Furlough—The Adventures of a Sporting Judge—The Cabman and his Love—Tribute to Captain D. Walker—Mustering the M.L.A. Mob—Nine Points of Law at Newcastle—Very like Slavery—John Lucas and his Constituents—A Caution to Lawyers—Important to Civil Servants—Advice for Husbands—Punch's Proverbs, &c., &c.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., General Steam Printers, &c., 108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.—See No. 2 for the best English Correspondent's Letter published in Australia.

SEE No. 2, THE WEEKLY BUDGET; 28 columns of reading for Twopence. No advertisements.

THE New Weekly Paper, THE BUDGET, published every Saturday. Few of No. 1 still on hand.

ON FRIDAY, 30th JUNE,
was published
the first number of
THE AUSTRALIAN ISRAELITE,
a new Weekly Journal
of
Literature, Philosophy, Religion, and Research;
to be devoted to the interests of Judaism and the Jewish communities in Australia and New Zealand.
The extensive circulation anticipated for
THE AUSTRALIAN ISRAELITE
will render it a most desirable
ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Upwards of
THREE THOUSAND COPIES
will be circulated throughout Victoria and the neighbouring colonies.
Subscriptions payable in advance.
Post delivery, 24s per annum.
" 13s half year.
" 7s quarterly.
Agent for New South Wales,
G. L. GOODMAN,
Synagogue Chambers,
York-street, Sydney,
By whom all orders and subscriptions will be received.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.
Extraordinary VACANCY in the Office of Alderman for Piper Ward.
A POLL will be taken on FRIDAY, the 7th July, at the Council Chambers, Woollahra, and at CAMB'S Hotel, corner of King-street and Castlereagh-street, Sydney; entrance, opposite Prince of Wales Theatre.
The Polling to commence at 8 a.m., and to close at 3 o'clock p.m.
The candidates are—
Mr. WILLIAM TEALE, Solicitor, of Ocean-street, Woollahra.
Mr. HENRICH DORHAUER, Carpenter and Builder, Piper-street, Woollahra.
DANIEL BULMAN, Mayor and Returning-officer, Borough Woollahra.
Woollahra, 1st July.

WOOLLAHRA ELECTION.—Mr. W. TEALE is a candidate, and solicits the votes and interest of the ratepayers of Piper Ward.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ex MAIL STEAMER AVOCA.
The Canadian Dominion, by Charles Marshall, 8vo, plates
Primitive Culture, Researches into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom, by Edward B. Tylor, 2 vols.
Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce in Pigtail and Petticoats, or an Overland Journey from China towards India, by T. Cooper, Agent for the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, plates
Select Methods of Chemical Analysis, by William Crookes, F.R.S.
Cunningham's Natural History of the Straits of Magellan, plates.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, May part, with large coloured plate in oils of the surrender of Napoleon III. to the Emperor of Germany at Sedan, 5s, post paid 5s 4d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscriptions received, £2 2s in town; £2 7s, country, post paid.
W. R. PIDDINGTON.

PUNCH, Bow Bells, All the Year Round, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Chambers's Journal, Young Ladies' Journal, Art Journal.
W. R. PIDDINGTON.

PAINE'S AGE of REASON and ELEMENTS of SOCIAL SCIENCE, at SKINNER'S, 361, Pitt-st.

ORGAN MUSIC.—Pieces from the Masses, oratorios, &c., arranged by J. T. Stone, 2s each. Reading & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED, the MAJETIN versus THE APPLE BLIGHT, by W. H. TREEN, F.R.H.S., F.I.H.S., &c., Robertson, Melbourne. Price, 1s. This is an Essay on the Aphis Lanigera, or American Blight, and a description of the new stock recently introduced, and now employed for the purpose of defeating that enemy.

BY THE MAIL:—The Parted (favourite song of the Lord of Lorne), 3s; Gounod's Empress of my soul, 3s.; Si tu savais, 3s; Gabriel's Desirée, She came like a dream, 3s; When sparrows build, 3s; To Anthea, who may command him anything, 2s 6d. ELVY and CO.

VALUABLE BOOKS for SALE, PRIVATELY.—Guide to the Turf, by W. Ruff, from 1835 to 1868.
Racing Calendar, by Weatherby, from 1769 to 1868
Encyclopædia Britannica, complete, in 44 volumes
Annual Register, 107 vols., 1758 to 1863, bound half-calf
Sydney Morning Herald, 1841 to 1871
Colonist, 1838.
H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

CHEAPEST Shop for BOOKS and STATIONERY. F. and E. COLE, 360, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Stationers, 360, George-street, five doors north of Mort's-passage.

RECEIVED by Mail, FACSIMILES of the following documents:—Magna Charta, Roll of Battle Abbey, Death Warrant of Charles I., Death Warrant of Mary Queen of Scots. TURNER, Bookseller, Hunter-street.

ALBUM PORTRAITS.—Lord and Lady of Lorne, at 1s and 1s 6d each. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

ALBUM PORTRAITS, in packets, each containing ten celebrated persons, only 2s 6d each packet. CLARKE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE, by the following manufacturers:

Collard and Collard	John Broadwood and Son
Duff and Hodgson	W. Townsend and Son
Nutting and Addison	John Bradley
Wolf and Figg	W. Hall and Son

will be sold a bargain, inspection invited, at the Stores of
JOHN BLACK and CO.,
54, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTES
and
HARMONIUMS
for
SALE on EASY TERMS,
or
FOR HIRE.
W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Aucher, Pleyel, Kirkman, and Alexandre,
335, George-street,

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456685

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday, 6th July.

Sittings in Banco.

Before Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice; Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.

DRINKWATER V. ARTHUR.

The argument in this case was resumed, and concluded.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Darley appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Henry Stephen and Mr. Foster in support of the verdict.

The case had been tried at the last sittings of the Circuit Court at Maitland, before the Chief Justice and a jury of four. It was an action for trespass upon certain conditionally purchased land, in which a verdict had been found for plaintiff, with forty shillings damages. The principal facts of the case and the points—thirteen in number—upon which it was sought to have a verdict entered for defendant, or the case sent to another jury, were reported in yesterday's *Herald*. The most important question of law at issue on this motion was whether a father could legally free select land for his infant son, under four years of age.

Their Honors reserved judgment.

THE CITY BANK V. THE AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.

This was a motion for change of verdict or new trial in an action for a balance due on a cash credit. The case had been tried at the last sittings for causes, in Sydney, before Mr. Justice Cheeke and a jury of four. The verdict was for the plaintiffs for the full amount of their claim—£12,366 11s. The substantial questions raised, in the rule, against this verdict were, first, that the Board of Directors of the Paper Company, by whom this debt had been contracted, had no power to borrow. Secondly, that if they had such a power its exercise was absolutely conditional upon the borrowing being necessary to promote the interests of the company, of which necessity there had been no evidence. The company's deed of settlement possessing the force of law by their Act of Incorporation gave no express power to the directory to borrow money. The question, therefore, as to this branch of the case was, whether such a power belonged to the direction in virtue of their general authority to manage the company's affairs. The company was formed for the manufacture and sale of paper. There were express powers given as to the erection of necessary buildings, the purchase of materials for paper making, and the manufacture, sale, exportation, &c., of the paper. In one clause of the Deed of Settlement (the 54th) it was, however, prescribed that the Board of Directors should have "the entire management of the business of the company, and of the application, investment, and disposal of its funds," and should, and might "in all matters not specially provided for [in the Deed of Settlement] act as to them should appear best calculated to promote the interests of the company." His Honor had directed the jury that the money might be borrowed under the general power given by this section, if the borrowing was necessary to promote the company's interests.

Mr. Henry Stephen and Mr. Canadell appeared in support of the rule, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Davis in support of the verdict.

The argument was not concluded.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William C. Uhr, an adjourned single meeting. The offer of insolvent was again read and was accepted. Wearing apparel allowed.

The rule nisi in Palser v. Hardy was made absolute on motion made by Mr. C. Manning, counsel for petitioner. Schedule of assets and liabilities and statement under rule 20 to be filed on or before the 27th July.

Mr. C. B. Stephen moved for the release of the estate of Robert Allen Hunt, on the acceptance of a composition under the 86th section, and on affidavit of insolvent and of notices required by rule 28. Order made as asked for.

Creditors' directions in the estate of James B. Byram were ratified.

Motion for ratification of directions in the estate of John Starr stood over until the 13th, for consent of the preferent creditor.

Re Rule of Court No. 9 of 21st June, 1862, the list required was presented by the Chief Clerk.

His Honor appointed Thursday next for hearing the official assignees under said rule.

SCHEDULE FILED.

John Frederick Molony, of Sydney. Liabilities, £7442 3s. 3d. Assets, £50.

SURRENDERS.

George Brown, of Scone, lately a licensed victualler. Liabilities, £79 13s. 11d. Assets, £52 15s. 6d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

James Reid Maxwell, of Riley-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, agent. Liabilities, £129 1s. 6d. Assets, £46 13s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Midson, of Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, builder. Liabilities, £268 14s. 10d. Assets, £120. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas William Heaydon, third meeting; Joseph Bertolacini, first or only meeting; John Britty North, first or only meeting; John Henry Maxted, first or only meeting; Isaac Creasy, first or only meeting; Henry Gee, first or only meeting; Samuel Bell, third meeting; Edward Fielding, adjourned single from the 23rd ultimo; Thomas Gogerty, first or only meeting; Thomas Gogerty, adjourned examination from the 26th ultimo; James Emery Amos Clack, adjourned third from the 28th ultimo.

Friday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: George Collins, first or only meeting, at Gundagai; Alexander Cameron, first or only meeting, at Armidale.

Monday, 10th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Hare Atkinson, adjourned single from the 7th ultimo. James Millar, special, for examination of insolvent.

Monday, 10th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Haslem, first or only meeting, at Armidale.

Tuesday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioners: Joseph Williams Tilson, first or only meeting, at Wollongong; William Greenile Davis Cook, first or only meeting, at Tamworth; Abraham Haslem, first or only meeting, at Deniliquin; William Griffin, first or only meeting, at Tamworth.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Adam Kerr, Thomas Lloyd James, adjourned from the 20th ultimo; James Robert Everett, adjourned from the 20th ultimo.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Smithers, and Mr. Penfold.

Six persons were fined for drunkenness.

Ann Meade was called upon to account for a tomahawk found in her possession, and suspected to have been stolen by her. Failing to satisfy the Justices, she was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

Samuel Stewart was charged with having assaulted Robert Lakin. Defendant was employed by Mr. S. Bell, proprietor of an untenanted house at Newtown, to perform some repairs thereto; defendant and his wife were not tenants, but by some means or other obtained admittance and occupied it. Stewart had performed some of the work, but had occasion to complain to the landlord that his work was damaged by the people in possession, whereupon Mr. Bell, not wishing to act harshly with the people, offered to pay the expense of carting away the few things they had, and Mrs. Lakin promised to remove; on Monday morning defendant proceeded to the house to continue his work, and was admitted by complainant, who intimated his intention not to allow any more work to be done while he was in the house: complainant deposed that thereupon defendant struck him a blow—not a very severe blow, but one which, he being in some degree a cripple, knocked him down. That was the assault complained of. Defendant denied having struck Lakin, but admitted that when Lakin attempted to prevent his going to work he gave him a push which caused him to stagger against the wall. To pay a penalty of 10s. with 6s. 6d. Court costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Margaret Casely was brought before the Bench on warrant (having neglected to obey a summons), charged by John Emmerson with having, on the 1st July, in Kent-street, made use of words towards him, "whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned." It appeared by complainant's evidence, that when defendant used the words complained of, she was in the street, in front of her own door, and he was in the yard at the back of his house. To pay a penalty of 5s., with costs of Court, or to be imprisoned three days.

One prisoner was discharged, and another was remanded.

On the summons paper were nineteen cases, two of which were dismissed, one was postponed, and eight were not prosecuted. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Carriages plying for hire, Alfred Drake was fined 10s. for loitering; George Carruthers was fined 10s. for standing with his cab in a public street a longer time than was necessary for either taking up or setting down a passenger; Francis M'Laughlin was fined 20s. for being drunk while plying for hire, and James Cook was fined 5s. for not providing his horses with perfect harness. James O'Connor was fined 10s., and Thomas Kosten and Peter Holden 5s. each for not exhibiting a light after sunset, as required by the by-law for the prevention of accidents. Josiah Fletcher was fined 10s. for using abusive words towards Lewis Barnard, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. It appeared that complainant owed defendant's daughter a sum of money due as wages, which he refused to pay, and in reference to which words took place between them, but defendant denied having used the words charged. To pay a penalty of 10s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Lester, Oatley, Donaldson, and Scott.

Thirteen drunkards were fined in the usual penalty. William Parker, charged with using obscene language in Pitt-street, was fined 20s., in default seven days' imprisonment. For assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty the same defendant was ordered to pay a penalty of £5, in default one month's imprisonment.

William Turley, on remand, was charged with stealing a silver watch and steel chain, the property of John Clarke. Prosecutor deposed that he is a watchmaker, residing and carrying on business in Sussex-street, in Sydney. The watch produced is the property of a man named John Darbyshire, and worth £2 10s. The owner left the watch produced with witness to be repaired about a week before it was lost. It was left amongst other watches in a box on witness's worktable, and was missed on the following Thursday morning. Did not know prisoner, and never authorised him or any one else to sell or dispose of it in any way. Prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Sydney on the 21st August. Bail allowed in two sureties of £20 each.

STEALING.

Frederick Davis was charged, on remand, with stealing 6s., the property of James, Charles, and Thomas Macgregor. Patrick Lyons, detective constable, on oath, deposed: About 6 o'clock yesterday evening (30th June) I apprehended prisoner on the premises of Mr. Macgregor, George-street, he being given into my custody by Thomas Macgregor, one of the firm, on a charge of stealing 6s., the money of the firm; I asked prisoner if he heard Mr. Macgregor state the charge against him; he said "Yes," and asked Mr. Macgregor if he could not withdraw the charge; I then said to him "what money have you in your pocket?" and he handed me 8s. 7½d.; he also handed me 10s. 0½d., which he had on the counter; I asked him if the money he had on the counter was his, and he said "Yes;" amongst that money was a half-crown which Mr. Thomas Macgregor identified as one he had marked; I took prisoner to the lock-up, and repeated the charge, to which he made no reply; I searched him and found a pocket-book containing two £1 notes and a Post Office money order for £2, payable in London, a small phial of medicine, and a small parcel of strychnine; the notes are of the Bank of New South Wales and numbered B080261, the value being £1, and also a £1 note numbered A over A470705; the note I now produce, numbered B082160, is of the City Bank, which was handed to me, with the slip attached, by Mr. Thomas Macgregor, marked A; it is also privately marked; I produce slip attached marked B, and another slip marked C; I also produce a check-book marked D, all of which were handed to me by Mr. Thomas Macgregor.

Thomas Macgregor deposed: I am one of the firm of James, Charles, and Thomas Macgregor, trading in the name of James Macgregor and Co.; prisoner was in the employment of the firm as counter-man and town traveller; I gave the City Bank note produced, marked A, to a man named Alois Leix, with a view of attesting prisoner's honesty; I saw Leix come to our shop in George-street last evening (30th June), at a quarter to 6 o'clock; I saw prisoner serving him with goods, and saw Leix hand a note to the prisoner; the prisoner afterwards went up to the cashier at the end of the counter, and I afterwards went up to the cashier myself, and then saw the pound note marked A; I went to the detective officer; it is the duty of shopmen to mark on a slip the amount of purchases, and hand it to the cashier with the money received, and get any change that may be coming to the purchaser; the paper marked B is a check used in our shop; I gave detective Lyons the slip marked C, and I gave marked money to the cashier for the purpose of handing to the prisoner when he presented these notes. I was present when the prisoner was searched, and saw one half-crown of the marked money found on him; the half-crown produced is the same; the book marked D is the check book in which prisoner should enter all moneys received by him, together with the number of the check which he hands up to the cashier; the check he hands to the cashier, and the book ought to correspond in number and amount; the check numbered 28 states that he received 2s. 5d.; the entry in the book numbered 28 also corresponds with the check of that number as to the amount given to the cashier; prisoner had been in the habit of receiving large sums of money since he has been in our employ.

William Ward deposed: I am suburban traveller and shopman in the employ of Mr. Macgregor; remembered a Mr. Leix coming to the shop on the 30th June at a quarter to 6 o'clock; I was behind the counter standing next to prisoner, and watched his proceedings; I saw prisoner serve Mr. Leix with goods, and hand a pound note to prisoner in payment; saw prisoner take the note to the cashier and there take from the pigeonhole one of the blank checks, upon which he entered the amount which I saw him fill up outside the cashier's desk, and hand it to the cashier, together with the note; I also saw him make the entry in the book marked "D;" in coming back I saw him divide the money which he received as change from the cashier; he put some in each hand and handed Leix some change with the left hand; he then turned round behind the counter, saying he had a bad cold, and turned the bottom of his apron over his right hand, and dropped some money into his pocket, I believe, as he had no money in his hand when he put his apron down; each shopman has to put on the slip he hands to the cashier the letter of his book; prisoner's letter was C; I afterwards looked at the prisoner's book, and saw that he had entered two shillings and fivepence against No. 28; that entry I refer to is the entry of the goods sold to Leix; the goods sold by prisoner to Leix were over the value of 2s. 5d.; I know he sold six pounds of sugar, one pound of coffee, and one pound of tea, which together would amount to about 6s.

George Dobbyns, cashier in prosecutor's employ, deposed: Prisoner was shopman in the service of the firm; he was there on the 30th June about a quarter to 6 o'clock in the evening, when prisoner brought me the note marked A, together with the check attached marked B; I saw prisoner fill up the check, and call out, "Cash here:" I then said, "How much, Mr. Davis?" he did not reply, but took one of the checks marked 2s. 5d. and handed it to me with the note; I gave him in change two shillings, two half-crowns, half-a-sovereign, one sixpence, and one penny; all the money was marked except the penny; the change given to him amounted to 17s. 7d.; I saw prisoner serve Mr. Leix, and he came to me direct after doing so with the note; the check he gave me purported to be the cheque of that transaction; prisoner has been in the habit of asking me for gold in change for silver, and he did so on the previous night, but I did not give him change; I saw prisoner hand some change to Mr. Leix; it is the duty of the prisoner to receive money and to pay it over to me at once; he has never accounted to me for the 7s. 5d. which he received from the witness Leix yesterday; I am the only person entitled to receive cash in the shop excepting Mr. Macgregor, who receives money in my absence; Mr. Harland afterwards handed me a £1 note and half-a-crown, and I gave him 1s. 3d. change; that half-crown was one that I had given to the prisoner before, in change for the note marked "A."

Richard Harland deposed: I am in the employ of James Macgregor and Co., of George-street; on Friday last prisoner was in the employ of the firm with me, and on that day I received a pound note from prisoner; I can't describe the note; I received only half-a-crown besides from him that day; I gave that money to Dobbyn, the cashier; prisoner gave me that money about ten minutes to 6 o'clock in the evening.

Prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Court of gaol delivery on the 31st July. Bail was allowed in one surety of £100, and two in £50 each. Mr. R. Forster appeared for the prosecution. There were two additional charges against the prisoner of stealing 1s. and 5s., the property of Macgregor and Company. The evidence in each case was similar, and prisoner was committed to take his trial. Mr. Roberts appeared for the defence.

Edward Stapleton and Patrick M'Cullack, charged by warrant with unlawfully assaulting and beating Edward Nunan, were ordered to pay a penalty of £3 each, with 6s. 6d. costs, 10s. 6d. professional costs, in default two months' imprisonment. The same defendants, charged with assaulting Patrick Casey, were fined 20s. each, 4s. 2d. costs, and 10s. 6d. professional costs, in default one month's imprisonment.

Summons Sheet.—There were four cases on the sheet. Alfred C. Delohery, summoned by Charles Cowles for neglecting to obey an order of Court for delivery of property, was ordered to pay the value of the property £5, with 11s. 2d. costs. Thomas Smith, summoned by Margaret Saunders for £1 4s. wages, was ordered to pay £1 8s. 10d, with 4s. 10d. costs.

Licensing Business.—A packet license was granted to Andrew Meaney.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Death of a Child from Burns.—Yesterday afternoon, the City Coroner (Mr. Henry Shiell) held at St. Vincent's Hospital, an inquest touching the death of a little boy named Timothy M'Carthy. The mother of the child, who was first called upon to give evidence, stated that she lived apart from her husband, who was up the country, and supported herself and children; about half-past 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning she left her home in Barcom-street, Darlinghurst, to do some washing at a place that was about five minutes' walk distant, leaving in the house a little girl, named Mary, seven years of age, upstairs in bed, and her elder sister Lucy, fourteen years old, down stairs in charge of the deceased; witness did not make any fire, nor did she use a candle to dress herself; the candle was in the candlestick on the downstairs table; there were matches in the house, but where she was unable to say; in less than half-an-hour, from something she heard, she proceeded towards home, and on her way she met Mrs. Peightley, with deceased wrapped in a blanket, carrying him to St. Vincent's Hospital; on previous occasions she had observed deceased playing with matches. Mrs. Peightley, who stated that she lived two doors from the residence of the last witness, said that about half-past 7 o'clock on the Wednesday morning she heard screams proceeding from Mrs. M'Carthy's; she ran into the house, and saw the deceased standing on the floor; his clothes had been burnt off him; observed burns on the body; Mrs. M'Donald, a neighbour; was bathing the child with flour and water; a candle was burning on the hearthstone, and there were burnt matches on the floor. Lucy, the elder sister of the deceased, deposed that her mother left her at home with her brother Timothy; her little sister Mary was upstairs; there was a candle, candlestick, and matches on the downstairs table; witness did not light either the candle or the fire; shortly after her mother went out she left the house to borrow an axe from a neighbour opposite to chop wood; she then went to Mrs. Peightley's, where she got one; on returning to her mother's yard by the backway she saw her brother on fire; she rushed into the house and threw over him a little water that was in a bucket; she then screamed out; nearly all his clothes were burnt off; on hearing her scream several of the neighbours ran in and her sister Mary came down stairs; never saw her brother playing with matches. Dr. Schuette stated that, on Wednesday morning last, he was called to see a child at St. Vincent's Hospital, who was said to be suffering from severe burns extending from the knees to the neck in front, and behind as well as on the sides; there were also burns on the arms and shoulders; he gave directions for treatment, and again saw the child on Wednesday afternoon when he was very low; he died that morning (Thursday) about twenty-one hours after he received the injuries. The jury found that the child died from the effect of burns accidentally received.

New and fashionable drapery, straw goods, woollens, &c.—Chas. Moore and Co. wish us to call the especial attention of drapers and others to their unreserved sale of a large assortment of the above-named goods, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 a.m.—Adv.

We are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, at their Rooms, of stock-in-trade, glassware, furniture, and effects, removed from the Cafe Français, commencing at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

Subjoined is the Report of the Australian Museum for 1870, presented to both Houses of Parliament:—

The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honour to submit to your Excellency this their Seventeenth Annual Report.

The Museum has been open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) during the past year, and has been visited by 144,673 persons.

The system of exchanging specimens with the principal foreign museums is still maintained by the trustees, who have received several valuable collections during the past year, a list of which is appended.

Numerous donations have been received during the year, a list of which is appended.

In Appendix No. 4 will be found a list of the various objects sent in exchange, together with the names of the recipients.

Several valuable works, purchased out of the endowment fund, have been added to the Museum Library, a list of which is appended.

Two taxidermists have been occupied during the year in preparing and mounting the following specimens:—25 mammals, 379 birds, 28 reptiles and fishes, 15 skeletons of various animals, and in cleaning and preserving from decay the collection already displayed for public inspection.

The Trustees have to report that the cataloguing of the specimens under their care is still carried out, but that they have no available funds for publication. In their last report, the Trustees stated that it was their intention to issue a series of illustrations, representing some of the most interesting specimens in the Museum, in particular such objects as had never been figured before. This work is now completed, and comprises a series of eighteen plates, carefully drawn on stone, representing the principal genera of Australian mammals, recent and fossil. On fourteen of these plates the remains of extinct animals are figured; the other four show a series of skulls and teeth of living marsupials.

In their last two reports, the Trustees had occasion to observe that the number of visitors had largely increased, that the collection was larger and far more valuable than it was previously, and that additional funds were urgently required to keep the collection in the same state, and to maintain order among the increased number of visitors. Since then every available cabinet has been filled, and many specimens are consequently exposed to the alternate dust and moisture of the atmosphere, as well as to casual injury.

The trustees have to report the retirement of the Hon. Sir William Macarthur, M.L.C., as a member of the Board, and the election of Dr. Belisario to fill the vacant seat.

The Assistant Curator, Mr. George Masters, has visited the Snowy Mountains, and the Maryborough District in Queensland, and has returned from the latter place with a most valuable collection, including nineteen specimens of the newly-discovered fish, the *Ceratodus Forsteri*. A list of the specimens collected by Mr. Masters is appended.

The appendices 2 to 7 contain lists of the specimens received in exchange, the various donations during the year, with the names of the donors, the specimens sent in exchange to various persons and institutions, the books purchased for the Museum Library, the casts of rare fossils presented to the British Museum, and of the specimens collected by Mr. George Masters, Assistant Curator, during the year.

The cost of maintaining the institution for the year was £2077 5s., leaving a balance of £165 4s. 9d. to credit.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

Waterloo.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Municipal Council of Waterloo was held on Wednesday, the 28th June, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Ebenezer Ollive), Aldermen Henderson, Faulkes, Woolley, Bartram, Steward, Gibbons, Gibson, and Molony. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from several residents of Pitt-street, calling attention to the state of that street. Alderman Henderson moved, "That it be referred to the Improvement Committee for inspection and report." Alderman Molony seconded the motion. Carried. Letters were also read from Messrs. O'Farrell, Douglas, and O'Donnell, requesting permission to lower the kerb in Bullanaming-lane. Alderman Bartram moved, "That the Mayor have power to grant permission." Alderman Gibbons seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from Mr. William Austin calling attention to the state of the footpath near his residence. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That it be referred to the Improvement Committee to be repaired if necessary, at a cost not to exceed £2." Alderman Henderson seconded the motion. Carried unanimously. Alderman Henderson presented a report of the Finance Committee, and moved that it be received. Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Faulkes presented a report of the Improvement Committee, and moved that it be received. Alderman Bartram seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Steward moved,—"That a special committee of the whole Council be appointed to bring up a report of all streets required to be made or repaired, and that the said committee decide the order in which the said streets shall be dealt with." Alderman Bartram seconded the motion. Carried. Sundry accounts, amounting to £62 6s. 10d., were passed, and ordered to be paid. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That Mr. Schimel's house, in Wellington-street, be, and is hereby appointed, the place of business for this Council on and after Monday, the 3rd July next." Alderman Gibbons seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Molony moved,—"That the footpath facing St. Silas's Church, on Botany Road, from John-street to M'Evoy-street, be repaired, at a cost not to exceed £8." Alderman Woolley seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Steward moved,—"That the Mayor call a special meeting to further consider the by-laws." Alderman Faulkes seconded the motion. Carried. The Council then adjourned. T. M. Slattery, Council Clerk.

Newtown.—A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, 27th June. Present: the Mayor (Mr. W. Bailey) and Aldermen Henderson, Munro, Kingsbury, Bedford, Conley, Cosens, and Galvin. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence:—1. Letter from the Auditor-General with amended form of application for endowment, to suit the requirements of the Audit Act of 1870. 2. From the Marrickville Council, in reference to a supposed agreement as to the erection of a gas lamp at the intersection of Stanmore and Enmore Roads. The Mayor said he had forwarded a letter to the Marrickville Council respecting their letter of the 18th November, 1869, in which they decline to enter into any arrangements with the Newtown Council for maintaining two gas-lights on the Enmore Road, viz., one at Juliet-street and one at Stanmore Road. Petition: The Mayor presented a petition from 102 ratepayers, praying the Council to make some immediate arrangements for the more effectual cleaning of the gutters on the main road. Moved by Alderman Munro, seconded by Alderman Galvin,—"That a letter be sent to the trustees of the Cook's River Road, urging upon them the necessity of carrying out the arrangements made with this Council as to cleaning certain portions of the gutters twice a week." Carried. Report: The Finance Committee brought up a report of accounts paid under votes of appropriation, amounting to £115 4s., and recommending payment of accounts amounting to £5 5s. 2d. Report adopted on the motion of Aldermen Kingsbury and Henderson. Motions pursuant to notice:—1. Moved by Alderman Munro,—"That the sum of £10 be voted to pay the expenses incurred by the late returning-officer (Mr. Kingsbury), in defending a prosecution under the Municipalities Act of 1867." Alderman Munro, in moving the resolution, said he considered it the duty of the Council to support any alderman under similar circumstances. Unless some precedent was laid down, it would be difficult to obtain an alderman to fill the office of returning-officer. The Municipal Act being so ambiguous as to proceedings at elections, it was not easy to steer clear of some trifling omission or commission of form at election; but in this particular case it was shown that the returning-officer had not committed any wilful breach of the Act, and the fact of the case having been dismissed, on hearing the evidence of the prosecution, was, in his opinion sufficient to justify the Council in voting the amount. Alderman Conley seconded the resolution. Amendment, moved by Alderman Galvin,—"That the amount of £10 be reduced to one farthing." Alderman Henderson, in seconding the amendment, said he considered it illegal to vote the amount for such a purpose. The Mayor considered the prosecution should not have taken place; it was unjust that any person, especially the Mayor, who had for twelve months gratuitously devoted so much time for the benefit of the borough, should be annoyed and put to an expense at the caprice of any ratepayer; and unless the Council showed that they were determined to protect a returning-officer under similar circumstances, he should decline to accept such office. The amendment was put and lost; the motion was put and carried. 2. Moved by Alderman Munro, seconded by Alderman Conley,—"That £50 be voted to kerb and gutter such portions of lanes in the Kingston Ward that the Committee of Works consider necessary." Carried. The Council then went into committee to determine on tenders for kerbing and guttering to be laid down in the Kingston and O'Connell Wards. On Council resuming, the Mayor reported that the committee recommend the acceptance of Mr. Selby's tender for the performance of the whole of the work at 3s. 9d. per yard. Report adopted on the motion of Aldermen Galvin and Henderson. The Council then rose. —Robert N. Banks, Council Clerk.

Victoria.—The meeting of the Council was held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 5th July. Present—The Mayor (Mr. M. Charlton, jun.), and Aldermen Molerman, Hilton, Schroder, Moores, Stevens, and Crews. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. It was ordered by the Council that applications be invited from persons willing to act as bailiff, to be submitted to next meeting. The Finance Committee brought up a report recommending the payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £42 8s. 8d., and also that an advance of £13 15s. be drawn to pay wages for men employed on Blue's Point Road. Moved by Alderman Crews, and seconded by Alderman Stevens,—"That the report of the Finance Committee now read be adopted." Carried. Moved by Alderman Schroder, and seconded by Alderman Moores,—"That three piles be driven at Blue's Point, bearing east seven feet from front of wharf, for the purpose of forming a landing place for passengers by steam ferry-boat." Carried. A motion by Alderman Moores—"That the levels of Carr-street, French-street, and Hill-street be taken"—was, by leave, withdrawn. The Council then rose. Walter G. Willington, Council Clerk.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[From our Correspondent "Stella."]

THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS—THE INVESTMENT BY THE VERSAILLES TROOPS.

London, April 28, 1871.

The "speedy solution" of the "Paris difficulty" which has been so long promised by the Government seems no nearer than it was a month ago. The forces assembled by it, and that have now, it is believed, invested the town on all sides (excepting the north, which is held by the Germans), are probably over, rather than under, 150,000 men, principally the soldiers of the Empire, and commanded by the Imperial Generals; M'Mahon being Commander-in-Chief, but Ducrot refusing to accept any command under Thiers, who insists (perhaps on the strength of having planned the famous "fortifications of Paris" which have done such unfortunate service to the metropolis and the country, and of which he is still so proud), although the effort to storm the insurgent stronghold must necessarily cost a heavy loss of life, and may possibly (so desperate are believed to be the resolves of the Communalist leaders) involve the destruction of the capital, which all Paris believes to have been extensively mined by them, with a view to blowing it up, should the coming attack result, as it must do if Versailles so wills it, in their overthrow.

It was officially notified to the station-masters of the Northern Railway, yesterday, that the "investment" of the capital was completed, and that no more provisions would be allowed to enter Paris; and as the Government troops appeared to be massed in attacking array, it was believed that the long-deferred attack would take place yesterday.

THE STATE OF THINGS IN PARIS,

as described by eye-witnesses, is such as, if pourtrayed a year ago, would have consigned the describer to a madhouse. The entire town resembles a sort of honeycomb, the walls being the new sort of barricades that have sprung into existence during the weeks so strangely wasted by the people at Versailles, who have been playing at governing, and whose principal aim is evidently to keep in their posts, and to pocket the pay which lends, in France, so strong a charm to "public life." Clever engineers met together, three weeks ago, in the Hotel de Ville, to take into consideration the best way of making barricades, so as to supersede the fragile structures which, composed of paving-stones, omnibuses, pianos, moderator lamps, and "whatever comes handy," may be good as a cover for marksmen, but are apt to fall to pieces at the first shock of a cannon ball. Various ideas were put forth on the subject of giving them more cohesion, and of thus compelling the "enemy"—in this case the vast majority of France—to lay siege to a succession of fortresses before he could penetrate into the heart of the city. One gentleman made a speech, at length, in which he said that "the true plan was to construct barricades *scientifically*;" on which another gentleman jumped up, treated the former speaker as an "aristo," and demanded that "barricades should be constructed *revolutionarily*." Then followed a prodigious uproar, one-half the Assembly being evidently inclined to send the other half off to prison on a charge of "treason;" when, happily, peace was restored by the brilliant inspiration of a new speaker, who proposed, to conciliate all ideas, that "barricades should be *planned* 'scientifically,' and *built* 'revolutionarily;'" a proposition which united all parties, being adopted with shouts of enthusiasm, and having since then been employed as the watchword of the *barricaders*. The new structures, erected under the auspices of "science" and "revolution," are, accordingly, very formidable affairs, constructed of bricks and stones with ditches and earthworks, and loopholed for shooting. Those in the Rues de Rivoli and Castiglione, where crowds of elegant idlers used to loiter all day long, are declared to be "regular redoubts," only to be taken by hard fighting; while the Place Vendome is turned into a fortress, quite strong enough to give the Government troops an opportunity of displaying a good deal more pluck and determination than they exhibited six months ago. Where the Parisians have got all the materials for these structures, with which the vast capital is declared to be "bristling," it is impossible to say; just as it fairly bewilders beholders to see the immense stores of war material of all kinds,—the endless rows of canvas tents, and wooden huts, the teams of powerful horses with brand-new harness,—that are drawing the great parks of splendid new guns, that seem to have dropped from the skies, to serve against Paris. Where does it all come from? And how is it all paid for? are questions that naturally rise to the lips of foreign beholders; though the French themselves do not appear to give a thought to the prosaic fact that all this *will have to be paid for*, if only in the waste of all the available resources of the country, the paralysis of industry, agriculture, trade, and commerce, and the flooding of the land with the *assignats* of which the French peasant has so "holy" a "horror." The Assembly meantime pockets its daily allowance; and the streets of Paris, to say nothing of all the pretty villages around it, are being ground to powder by French bombs.

THE VILLAGES AROUND PARIS.

The scenes being enacted in the villages immediately round Paris baffle description. The ruin to trees, houses, and gardens, the wanton destruction of furniture, and the pillaging, *so* far exceed all that the stern necessities of the war forced on the Germans, that there will evidently be no comparison between the injury caused by the terrible events of last autumn and winter, and that which the French will have inflicted upon themselves during this unhappy spring. St. Cloud is literally a heap of blackened ruins; Meudon, Bougival, Clamart, Chatillon, Asnieres, Chanton, Courbevoie, Sablonville, and especially Neuilly, are being battered to pieces. The fine old avenues of historic trees, so familiar a reminiscence to all who know the region, are torn to shreds by the *mitrailleuses*, which takes a whole line at once, cutting through the trunks at the same height, and tearing the stumps into what looks like a great hunk of tow or flax.

NEUILLY.

At Neuilly, where the fight was the fiercest, raging with various success for three long weeks, the wretched people lived through all that time in their cellars, with the roar of cannon, the tramp of men, the thundering of artillery-waggons, all the horrible din of war going on over their heads! The Rue Peronnet, which was contested house by house by the two parties now contending for the mastery of France, was the theatre of incessant fighting through all that time; the people in the cellars being kept from starvation by donations of food, now from one of the contending parties, now from the other, as they alternately gained the upper hand. When, at last, the Government troops got possession, the people came out of their cellars, looking almost as though they had come out of their graves. Some, however, had died during the incarceration, and their bodies had remained where death had left them. The wounded have hardly been looked after during all this fighting, and the dead have been left to rot where they fell; for the forts have kept up so continuous a firing, that none of the *ambulanciers* could get at them.

All accounts agree as to the ferocity which seems to animate the fighters on both sides in this suicidal struggle. No pity seems to be felt by either for the dead and wounded of the other party, and one cannot think without shuddering of the horrors that may yet be in store for the unhappy city that seemed, just four years ago, to stand at the apex of splendour, prosperity, and power.

LEVYING ON COMPANIES.

The money seized from the Gas Company has been sent back by the Commune with an apology for the "over-zealous action" of its servants. The Water Company's offices were forcibly entered a few days ago by a company of "soldiers," who demanded—1st, the cash of the company; and 2nd, the command of the premises. To both these demands the director opposed a formal refusal. "You have no right to touch the money in my charge," he urged; "it is wanted for the carrying on of the establishment, without which Paris would be deprived of water, and if you touch it I will close the premises. As to giving you the command of the establishment, that is equally impossible. Our workmen would not serve under any orders but ours; and as new men would know nothing of the working of our cocks, and plugs, and mains, they would get everything into confusion, would get the pipes broken, and there would be an end to the supply of water throughout the city." The resolute attitude of the director, and the evident truth of his remarks about the taps and plugs, determined the party to withdraw. The director then addressed an energetic complaint to the secret masters of the moment, and the latter sent him a handsome apology, coupled with the same expression of regret for the undue zeal of their subordinates.

THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT.

The latest telegrams inform us that the great fight has begun, and as the Government troops have gained possession of various points from which they have driven the Federals, and from which they can enfilade the greater portion of the walls, Cluseret and his friends will hardly be able to hold their place much longer. The fury of the bombardment is said to far exceed all that was done by the Germans, the din being deafening, as both sides are equally furious, and well provided with guns and ammunition.

May 5.

Another week of furious fighting, with an amount of slaughter which, though very small after the heavier "butchers' bills" of international war, seems almost more afflicting to those who are looking on, from the bitterness of fratricidal quarrels, and the perfectly unnecessary and useless character of the present struggle. Paris, as regards its buildings, has already suffered immensely more—not *proportionally* but *actually*—than it did from the German bombardment; while the Federals, who want to reduce French unity to the friable state implied in "a voluntary union of the towns," are rapidly fulfilling their threat of reducing the outlying villages to powder. Asnières, Courbevoie, Neuilly, St. Cloud, Meudon, Clamart, Bougival, all the pretty smiling little places so well known to English tourists with their vine-clad slopes, their thickets of cherry, plum, pear, and apple trees, their expanses of strawberry beds, their elegant villas and neat little boxes, embowered in lilacs and acacias, and their gardens a mosaic of roses, verbenas, and the ubiquitous geranium, and here and there the grey, slanting, high roofs of some stately chateau, with its clumps of old trees, and its oranges and oleanders in the traditional green tubs—all are being literally blown and battered off the face of the earth. To prevent the other party from using them as "covers," all the buildings, fences, walls, and trees, are being ruthlessly destroyed; what one side spares being at once made a mark of by the other. The loss and misery of all this ruin, in which not only the buildings, but the factories and workshops, and the poor houses of the labouring population, are all disappearing, are truly heart-rending; and amidst all this ruin of the objects and appliances of their outer life, husbands, fathers, brothers, are being swept away, and a whole population of women, children, and the infirm grandparents, are being reduced to widows, orphans, and beggars.

The movements of the Versailles army (for such it is) have been almost uniformly successful, and its positions round the city effectually cut it off from the outer world. No provisions have been got in for a week past; no letters go in, and only a few get out by private hand.

THE COMMUNE.

The success of the governmental attack, the numbers and resources of its army, the signs of discouragement visible among the members of the Commune, the openly-expressed desire of the Parisians for conciliation, all concurred to prompt the hope that we might be approaching the end of this horrible struggle.

REPUBLIC OR MONARCHY.

Paris is bent on having a Republic, and will listen to no terms that do not include the imposition of that form of government on the rest of France, which emphatically declares it will have none of it. The Versailles Assembly is undoubtedly Monarchical, tolerates the Republican form as inevitable for the present, but intends to re-establish monarchy when the fitting moment comes. Paris therefore execrates it, and will not come to terms with it; and from the Parisian point of view, the Assembly is certainly the enemy of its dreams. But by what right does Paris (or, rather, the third of Paris which is moving for the Republic) pretend to coerce, not only the other two-thirds which abhor the rule of the Commune, but the immense majority of the French people, who detest the idea of the Republic, and only sigh after the restoration of peace, trade, and commerce. Yet such is the work undertaken by the men who are deliberately carrying on a struggle in which they cannot but succumb, sooner or later, and who openly declare that they will blow up both forts and capital rather than renounce the effort to *impose* on France that which, with unconscious irony, they call "liberty" and "equal rights."

THE COMMUNE'S GENERALS.

Through the past week the Commune has gone through several revolutions. It had given Cluseret the means of making himself too dangerous; so they had gradually called other commands into existence to act as checks upon him. But he was so evidently acting with a view to founding a dictatorship for himself, that they, three days ago, arrested him, and have deprived him of his command, on the ground that he has failed to obey orders, failed to hold Fort Issy, and had failed in his allegiance to the Commune. They have put Rossel in his place, a clever and desperate man, who promises to blow up Issy rather than surrender. Their new General Wroblewski, another Pole, implicated in the various Polish insurrections of the last decade, is believed to be a man of great power, great ambition, and determined to make for himself a "seat of power." He is, moreover, as regards his private life and antecedents, quite free from the disgraceful misdeeds that have been done by all the others. The military triumvirate set up by the Commune (Rossel, Dombrowski, and Wroblewski) are quite capable of trying to do away with their employers; and the latter have accordingly instituted a "committee of public safety" of five members, holding supreme and irresponsible power, and have made a law that no member of the Commune shall be tried by another tribunal than itself. Both these measures indicate a sense of impending danger on the part of the mysterious conclave that rules Paris with a rod of iron, raises men, ammunition, and weapons as though out of the earth, contrives to enforce its authority, is mulcting the Northern and Western Railway Companies in a sum of £40,000, and is keeping its coffers full, its army busy, and all France in a ruinous state of chaotic confusion.

THE FREEMASONS OF PARIS

have been vainly trying to conciliate, and, last week, delegated members of the brotherhood to plant Masonic banners on the ramparts of Paris, as a protest against the operations of the Government—a useless protest, in which many of the delegates lost their lives. They are still making the same ineffectual protest, and, getting angry in their turn, are now reported to have proclaimed their acceptance of the Commune, and their determination to fight for it, nothwithstanding the strong opposition of high Masonic authorities and of numerous lodges through the rest of France, and the fact that some of the Government Generals are also Masons.

THE VENDOME COLUMN.

To-day, being the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Napoleon, has been appointed by the Commune for levelling the historic column of the Place Vendôme, and for effacing from the capital every sign of monarchy, whether kingly or imperial. Accordingly, "ten metres of dung" are said to have been laid down in the Place Vendôme, as a bed on which to break the fall of the column, which is to be pulled down entire, and broken up afterwards; and a general obliteration of ciphers, medallions, and emblems, a destruction of statues, and a re-naming of streets, avenues, and squares, is to testify to the zeal (though certainly not to the discretion) of those who are bent upon inaugurating peace by war, and universal brotherhood by civil war. It is probable, therefore, that the absurd destruction of historic records is being proceeded with as I write these lines, amidst the mingled yells and acclamations of the madmen with various motives now supreme in Paris, and some of whose supporters, despite the madness they share, are men of intelligence, and animated by what they consider to be a noble determination to compel the world to be happy in the way which *they* esteem to be the best.

May 12.

THE COMMUNISTS BEING GRADUALLY DEFEATED.

The downfall of the Paris insurrection can scarcely be much longer delayed. The Government forces might, in fact, have forced an entrance through the dilapidated walls some days ago; but they appear to hesitate in engaging in the final struggle which, though its result cannot be doubtful, will but too probably prove to be very sanguinary. Every day sees their "circle of iron" drawn still more closely round the capital; and though the Commune decrees the most stringent and violent measures, it cannot hope to conquer in so unequal an encounter. Its counsels are divided; its exchequer is becoming empty; while its expenses average about a million of francs per day; and though it still makes its behests obeyed, it is probably quite aware that its days, if not its hours, are numbered. From the relative position of the forces arrayed in such bitter animosity against each other, as shown by the latest telegrams, it would seem not improbable that the final attack may be made to-day or to-morrow. But how much of Paris will be left standing when the desperate band of foreign and domestic adventurers now in power find themselves deserted by fortune? Meanwhile new barricades, with all the new additions and appliances, are being built up all over the town which was already so thickly bristled over with them; and the Parisians themselves seem convinced that their tyrants will not give up the game without blowing up as much of the town as they have been able to mine. What a comment would it be on the sad drama of the past twelvemonth if Haussmann should find himself once more engaged in the work of rebuilding Paris! If the city, or any considerable portion of it, be really thus destroyed, there is probably no one else who could carry out the work of reconstructing it; as it, the unhappy capital, will be a paradise for builders, masons, glaziers, and dealers in zinc and slate, for a long time to come, as an enormous amount of damage has already been done to all the western quarters of Paris, in some portions of which the shells have reached the enormous number of *three per second*, or 180 per minute, implying a descent of 10,800 per hour. No wonder that the localities thus visited are described as being "reduced to powder;" one marvels that the very ground is not also shaken into a mass of dust. The number of killed and wounded is very great; and the regular army is described as being so utterly ferocious that no quarter is given in most of the engagements. M. Thiers has just, with very bad taste, had a sort of grand military spectacle got up at Versailles, for the reception of the flags, cannon, and other "trophies" taken from "the enemy," as the Parisians are styled, and, indeed, are. He has also had an address to the people of Paris placarded on the walls of the capital, calling on them to unite with the liberating army against the sanguinary tyranny of a handful of assassins, which has so enraged the men of the Commune that they have ordered his property to be seized, and his pretty house, in the Place St. George's, to be immediately pulled down.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM RECEPTION.

The Queen has held a "Drawing-Room," but seems in no way disposed to accede to the wish so general amongst all classes, that she would at length emerge definitively from her ten years' retirement, throw off the ugly garb of widowhood, and resume her place as the ornamental keystone of the social arch. Her Majesty wore on Tuesday a set of ornaments composed of diamonds and amethysts, which may, perhaps, be symptomatic of an approach to the abandonment of the "weeds" with which she has so long afflicted the eyes, or rather the imaginations, of her lieges; but though "jet" appears to have been, for the first time, omitted from the trimmings of the Royal gown, the latter was still made of the black silk which not Court milliners only would so gladly see superseded by the richer and gayer materials that help to make up for "Majesty" the imposing "externals," without which, according to the witty old riddle so frequently illustrated by downfallen Royalty in these irreverent days, "Majesty" becomes "a jest."

It is also to be regretted by those who approve of stateliness in matters of State, that the Royal receptions should still be held, in these days of voluminous toilettes and crowded drawing-rooms, in the little, narrow, dark rooms of St. James's Palace, with their awkward and insufficient passages, which may have done well enough in other days, when skirts were narrower, when Royalty was more "exclusive," and womanhood in general a good deal less "pushing," but which are utterly inadequate to the suitable reception of the host of ladies who now get themselves "presented," and whose draperies and tempers, to say nothing of the health of a good many of them, are severely tried by the ordeal of a "Drawing-room."

I copy, for the edification of distant readers, the following passages of a letter from a foreign lady of high rank who was at last Tuesday's gathering:—"I did not get back from the Drawing-room till half-past 6, having left home at 1 o'clock. I think I never suffered so much from fatigue in my life, and was perfectly worn out. I must have been nearly five hours on my feet. Such pushing, and shoving, and squeezing, I never witnessed. We were literally *borne* through six large saloons, and *squeezed* through six doors. At one moment I was taken off my feet completely! [The writer, one of the handsomest women in London, is also one of the very largest and heaviest.] One English Drawing-room will probably be quite enough for me; I doubt if I ever muster up courage to venture again. When I went before, it was with my husband, and we then had the *entrée*; and so it was different. But the scene of yesterday appeared to me simply *disgusting*. How different from the grand etiquette, and the vast reception rooms of the Spanish Court! *That* was, at all events, in externals and arrangements, something like a Court!"

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

It is curious to note the change of tone which is taking place among those who, indignant against the Emperor Napoleon for the horrors that have been brought upon France by the war with Germany, seemed, a few months ago, to consider "hanging too good for him," but who, somewhat enlightened regarding the charge of "corrupting the nation" he ruled over, so generally brought against the empire, are now beginning to see that the French people are far from being angels, and that the Emperor simply did the best he could with the materials and the conditions which he found as the result of those who had gone before him. But since the furious fighting has been raging between Paris and Versailles—a struggle in which *both* are partly in the right, and very much in the wrong—the violence, egotism, and self-seeking which have worked so much misery for France, have forced themselves on consideration, and a strong revulsion of feeling seems to be setting in.

Meantime, new addresses from various localities and bodies have begun to appear at Camden Place, the pretty seat placed at the disposal of the imperial exiles by its owner, an old friend of the Emperor. The return of cold weather seems to have delayed their departure for the Isle of Arran, where Lord Normanby's castle has also been placed at their service. The Emperor, who is otherwise well, has been suffering from rheumatism; but he is very fond of England; and as he has no doubt of his speedy return to power, he bears his exile with great equanimity, though sorely distressed by the horrors enacted across the water.

M. THIERS—FREE TRADE AND THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The re-establishment of that enormous nuisance—the passport system, with all the delays, and worry, and fatigue, and outlay involved in it—is an earnest of what would be the policy of France in the hands of M. Thiers and the Princes whose place he is supposed to be "keeping warm" for them; for it is quite certain that M. Thiers has neither learned nor unlearned anything in regard to the free trade system which he so utterly detests, and that he will shut out all *foreign* goods from France to the utmost of his power, should he ever have the power to do so. There is something particularly neat and happy in his intimating to the British Goverment in his note informing them of the re-establishment of the passport system between France and England, that "the English Government is, of course, at liberty, if it chooses to do so, to demand passports of Frenchmen entering England," as though our Government, forsooth, which has never employed the passport system, would enter upon a new course out of a wish to retaliate upon its neighbour the useless annoyance whose suppression, by the Emperor, was accepted by us with so much gratitude, felt to be a sort of personal kindness on his part towards each individual resident or tourist, and did so much to bring about the improved sentiment between the two peoples, which will be one of the glories of a reign which is possibly not so completely a thing of the past as has been imagined.

May 19.

PARIS.

Shakspeare's saying, "Kissing goes by favour" is oddly exemplified by the course of events in the present overthrow of all relations with Paris. No letters go, ostensibly, out or in. By those that are brought out in the pockets of runaways, who contrive to get out by dropping themselves, at night, over the walls of the fortifications, or by other equally unauthorised means of escape, we know that no post gets in, and that the letters sent from here are never received. But people manage to get in and out notwithstanding the siege. An English lady who spends part of every year there, and who was travelling in Switzerland when the war broke out, and all of whose jewels, papers, and other valuables had been left in Paris and could not be removed, sent her maid to Paris last week, to make an effort to get out some very important papers before the partial "blowing up" of the hapless capital with which it is threatened by the Commune; strange to say, the woman contrived to get in, to get possession of all her mistress's valuables, and to get off again without any difficulty. She has just returned to London, bringing with her the papers and small valuables she was sent to look after; but, of course, having been obliged to leave the furniture and heavier articles to their fate. Another London lady, who gets all her dresses, &c., from Paris, received, only a few days ago, a case of exquisite dresses from Madame Rogers, as fresh and charming, as eloquent of the inimitable taste and elegance of Parisian dressmaking, as though they had not been made amidst the crashing of shells and the "powdering" of houses! But these cases are, alas, only exceptions; and practically we seem to be in a world to which the great capital no longer belongs.

The destruction of the great Napoleon column took place three days ago, when it was dragged to the ground in presence of an enormous concourse of lookers-on, who fought for pieces of the broken bronze and stone, which were taken from them afterwards by the police, who searched all pockets, and confiscated all the relics.

The great attack is still delayed, although three of the gates are ruins, and huge breaches have been made in the walls. The Commune is incessantly strengthening the internal barricades, and appears determined to inflict as much loss as possible on the Government troops and on Paris before yielding. The ferocity on both sides is most revolting. The regulars give little or no quarter, and leave the wounded to die where they fall, and to rot where they die. The insurgents do likewise whenever they get a chance, and have announced their determination to "execute" those among their prisoners whom they choose to single out as "hostages." The Commune has scattered the valuable collections of pictures, engravings, bronzes, books, &c., that filled M. Thiers's house in the Place St. George's, and have pulled down the house itself. The Assembly has voted that the old statesman's house shall be rebuilt by the State as soon as Paris is conquered; so the childish rage of the men now in power will only have served to increase by some hundreds of thousands of francs the enormous bill which France will have to pay for the mad indulgences of the last twelve months. But no one seems to take the trouble to think of anything so prosaic and common-place as the *cost* of all this upheaving and overthrowing. The Commune has, as usual, done various things, some of which are good in themselves, though not always wise in the manner of doing, and others which are so reprehensible as to excite general reprobation. Thus they have established, *in toto*, the atrocious system of registration and toleration which so many efforts have partially succeeded in introducing into the machinery of English life, notwithstanding the incontestable influence that system has exerted in undermining the physical and moral health of the French people, and thus in preparing the elements of the present misfortunes of their country. They have broken into the churches, compelled the priests to stop the services they were celebrating, and have shut up a good many of them in prison. They have made inroads into the monasteries; turned out all ecclesiastical emblems from the public schools; and taken the churches for clubs, barracks, and hospitals. Their soldiers have plundered many private houses; they have enrolled great numbers of women in the ranks of their armies, where they march with the sword at their side and the musket over their shoulder, and will probably prove even more ferocious than the men they accompany.

BOURBON OR BONAPART

The majority of the Versailles Assembly grows more evidently reactionary every day. They are bent on a monarchical restoration, and would seem to be going over rapidly to the Count de Chambord. The majority of the country, as far as it can be judged of, seems to be Bonapartist; and a fight between the Bourbons and Napoleons is not improbably one of the "pleasant things" to which France may look forward. Just now, showing "which way the wind blows," the majority at Versailles has voted for the offering of public prayers for the close of the war; and the manifesto of the Count de Chambord, ignoring all idea of the right of a nation to do otherwise than obey the rule of those who hold crown and sceptre by "Right Divine," and proclaiming the necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope, gives a foretaste of what may be expected, should a turn of the wheel bring "Henri V." and his friends into temporary possession of power.

THE TICHBOURNE CASE.

Among the *causes celebres* which have what the French call "the sad privilege" of getting a private family thoroughly before the world, will certainly be included the litigation going on between the rival claimants of the Tichbourne Estate; in which, as the trumpets of the Press have been proclaiming to the four winds of heaven, the said estate, now in possession of the son of a younger brother, is claimed by the elder brother, who was supposed to have been drowned about fourteen years ago, in America, but has turned up suddenly, having been saved from the shipwreck in which he was supposed to have perished, and, having in the meantime, lived a strange adventurous life in every quarter of the globe including Australia, passing under various names, and engaged apparently in various occupations of the humblest character. His identity was fully admitted by his widowed mother, who has died since his return to England, by several of his brother officers (for he went into the army before going to sea), by the family lawyer, by old servants, by the family doctor, and others, but is denied by the other members of the family. The man who went away was as thin as a lath, had been educated at the Jesuit College of Stoneyhurst, where one would suppose that a fellow of the most ordinary talent could hardly fail to learn to spell. The man who comes back is immensely stout, and writes with the most utter oblivion of dictionary and grammar, spelling, for instance, "Major" as "Magor." The evidence is so strange and contradictory, and the whole business so involved and puzzling, that it would be difficult to go through it without a feeling of thankfulness at not being one of the jury called upon to decide the question. It seemed, indeed, for some time, to be impossible to get a jury together. Nine jurors preferred being fined to letting themselves be empanelled; two presented themselves and then vanished; several others claimed exemption on various grounds. At length the Judge threatened to make a raid among the bystanders in the Court, and it was only when the Court had been adjourned three times for want of a jury that at length eleven jurors were got together, and the case began. It is impossible to foresee how this affair will terminate; and public curiosity is on the stretch.

A curious legend attaches to the Tichborne family and estates, the Manor of Tichborne having been in their possession as far back as 200 years before the Conquest. In the reign of Henry II., the Lady Mabella, wife of the baronet of that day, when worn out by age and infirmity, and lying on her deathbed, besought her loving husband, as her last request, to give her the means of leaving behind her a charitable

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bequest in a dole of bread to be distributed to all who should apply for it annually, on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Sir Roger, her husband, readily acceded to her request by promising the produce of as much land as she could go round in the vicinity of the park while a certain brand or billet of wood should remain burning, supposing that, as she had been bedridden for many years, she would be able to obtain possession of only a very small portion of his property. The venerable dame, however, ordered her attendants to convey her to the corner of the park, where, being deposited on the ground, she seemed to recover a renovation of strength, and, to the surprise of her anxious and admiring lord, who began to wonder where this pilgrimage would end, she crawled round no less than twenty-three rich and goodly acres. The piece of land which was the scene of the Lady Mabella's extraordinary feat lies at the entrance of the park, and goes by the name of "The Crawls" to this day. Her labour of charity being completed, she was conveyed back to her chamber, where, having summoned all her family to her bedside, she predicted its prosperity as long as the annual dole should exist, and left her malediction for any of her descendants who should be covetous enough to discontinue it. She also prophesied that when that should happen the old house would become extinct, from the failure of heirs male, and that this would be foretold by a generation of seven sons being followed immediately by a generation of seven daughters and no son. The custom thus founded was kept up for centuries, and the 25th of March became the annual festival of the family. It was not until the middle of the last century that the custom was abused, when, on the pretence of attending the Tichbourne Dole, vagabonds, gipsies, and idlers of every description assembled from all quarters, pilfering throughout the neighbourhood; and at last, the gentlemen and magistrates having complained that the nuisance was unbearable, the Dole was discontinued in 1793. Singularly enough, the then baronet had seven sons; and his eldest son, who succeeded him in the estate, had seven daughters and no son; and the apparent fulfilment of the prophecy was completed by the change of the name of the late baronet (the younger brother who succeeded the father in the absence of the elder brother, supposed to have been drowned), and who, on succeeding to the estate of a kinswoman named Doughty, took that name under her will, and was styled Sir Edward Doughty.

NEW SOUTH WALES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(Written expressly for this Journal.)

For once New South Wales bids fair to outstrip her sister colonies, and to occupy a larger share of public attention in this country than she has enjoyed for several years past. The colonies seem to have completely misunderstood the character of the International Exhibition of 1871, which differs from its predecessors in one important respect; it is confined to certain sections of manufacturing industry and the fine arts, approved specimens only in these being exhibited. From some cause or other, New South Wales was the only Australasian colony which readily fell in with the proposal to contribute on a sufficiently large scale to the Exhibition, but fortunately or unfortunately, I hardly know which, the various articles selected comprised a very large number wholly inadmissible under the rules laid down by the International Exhibition Commissioners. As the Commissioners had reserved to themselves the right of rejecting unsuitable articles, the New South Wales collection was in great danger of remaining unexhibited, nothwithstanding the time and trouble, to say nothing of the expense, given by them towards rendering the collection one worthy of New South Wales. To Mr. Sedgwick S. Cowper belongs the credit of averting the danger which awaited the New South Wales collection. When he found that the Commissioners had decided upon not allowing it a place inside the Exhibition, he pleaded to be allowed a space in the grounds on which to erect a temporary structure in which the colonial exhibits might find a place. Here again he met with a rebuff. Nothing daunted, he went again to the Commissioners, pleaded the cause of the colonists, and explained the heavy discouragement which the colonists would experience were their wishes to be baulked. This time he was successful. He obtained permission to erect a shed, but when the building was completed, and the Exhibition was about to be opened, the bulk of the exhibits had not arrived; the Parramatta, in which they had been shipped, being still overdue at the moment of writing this letter. Then came the question—should the colonial display, imperfect as it was, be opened to the public, or should the building be closed until the arrival of the Parramatta. Ultimately, it was resolved that the public should be admitted, placards being exhibited for the purpose of explaining the cause of the incomplete condition of the colonial display. Some of our journalists, unaware of the difficulties with which Mr. Cowper had to contend, were at first disposed to make merry over the comparatively bald condition of the place; but now they know the real facts of the case, the exhibition will soon receive that meed of consideration to which it is entitled. I have been thus frank, because there is no need on my part to conceal the truth. I state the facts exactly as they are. The New South Wales portion of the International Exhibition has been on the point of failure; that it has not so failed is attributable solely to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Cowper, who appears to have been strongly backed by Sir Daniel Cooper and Sir Charles Nicholson. I hope the colonists will bear this fact in mind, and that they will award Mr. Cowper, on his return to Sydney, that meed of approval to which he is so well entitled.

The building in which the New South Wales collection is shown is a plain wooden structure, measuring forty-five feet by twenty, and containing about 2500 feet of wall and floor space. Externally it is painted of a light stone colour, with the words "New South Wales" in blue letters, and "Australia," in red letters, underneath. The interior is lighted by eight large skylights, the walls and counters being covered with red calico. The cost of the rough structure has been incredibly low, not exceeding £67, a fact showing that Mr. Cowper has made the utmost of the limited means at his command. There are two entrances, and during the day a stream of visitors is constantly passing through. The first impression is one of disappointment, although the printed notices exhibited in various portions of the building fully explain the cause of the present paucity of exhibits. Yet, deficient as it is at present, the display is by no means of a contemptible character. There is quite sufficient to enable practical men to judge of the position which New South Wales can hold in the world of colonial industry. For instance, the meat preserving industry is worthily represented by the specimens of tinned meat exhibited by Messrs. R. Towns and Co., of Sydney. I have tasted nearly every kind of preserved meat imported from Australia during the last four years, and honestly confess that I have tasted nothing superior. The specimens are free from the disagreeable stringiness so objectionable in meats thus preserved, while the flavour is unexceptionable. If all the tinned meats exported from Australia be equal in quality to that produced by Messrs. Towns and Co., there can be no question as to the high reputation it will enjoy. Another specimen of colonial produce is the curried kangaroo skin exhibited by Mr. J. E. Bigg, of Glenmore. It is of excellent quality, and ought to obtain a good price. Mr. Bigg also exhibits a specimen of tanned bullock hide, the thickness of which has puzzled more than one practical shoemanufacturer into the belief that it was made from the hide of the rhinoceros. Such leather is comparatively rare in our market, and would meet a ready sale, if not too expensive. The wool industry is represented by a case containing two fleeces of N.P.B. fleece wool, clip 1870, the property of Mr. N. P. Bayly, of Mudgee. These specimens have been spoken of with much favour by those competent to form an opinion, and show prominently the excellence and high quality of the merino wool produced by Mr. Bayly. Messrs. Simes and Co., of London, exhibit samples of wool grown in the Australian and other colonies, but the quantities are too small for practical comparison. Cotton is represented by two cases of South Sea produce, exhibited by Messrs. Ryder, Brothers, of Mango Island, Fiji. This cotton forms portion of a bale, weighing 190 lbs., forwarded expressly to the Exhibition. The samples are of very superior quality.

The samples of kerosene shale exhibited by the Western Kerosene Company, of Sydney, seem to be of excellent quality. They consist of two large blocks, the oils extracted from which are exhibited in three large tins. Portions of the kerosene have been tested in various ways, and with satisfactory results. There are also specimens of mineral paint, both in stone and powder, exhibited by Mr. Underwood, of Paddington. Messrs. Hudson, Brothers, of Sydney, make a capital display of steam manufactured joinery, their workmanship being of the highest quality. They comprise a cedar front door, bronzed on one side; a pair of cedar French casements; a cedar drapery-panel door, a cedar door with panels made of colonial ash, another four-panel door made wholly of cedar; a cornice-pole and rings made from colonial ash, a cornice-pole and rings made from colonial cedar; also two brush-handles made from colonial pine, and another made from tulip wood. These were exhibited at the Sydney Intercolonial Exhibition, where they obtained a silver medal. They have attracted no little attention among the artisan visitors to the Australian Court, and opinions have been freely expressed to the effect that they would hold their own in any European industrial exhibition. If New South Wales can, by means of steam machinery, produce such excellent specimens of workmanship, she need not fear rivalry with any country. I ought not to omit that the two magnificent specimens of cedar wood, exhibited by the Messrs. Hudson, impress us very favourably respecting the high character of this description of Australian timber. The samples of Australian tweed, exhibited by the trustees of the late Mr. O. B. Ebsworth, of Sydney, seem of good quality. The samples of mats, matting, shoes, &c., exhibited by the Governor of Darlinghurst gaol, do not seem to call for special notice, save by way of showing the manner in which prison labour is utilised in New South Wales.

Mr. Arthur Todd Holroyd, of the Sherwood Tile Works, Parramatta, exhibits a number of specimens of pottery and clay articles, such as bricks, tiles, and drainage pipes. Although somewhat roughly finished, they will compare with many of those exhibited in the pottery court of the International Exhibition. Another exhibitor of useful articles is Mr. D. J. Monk, of Sydney, whose malt and wine vinegars seem to be of excellent quality. He also displays several pots of kerosene blacking, but of these I have had no opportunity of judging.

Mr. R. Dennis, of Sydney, has a case, familiar to visitors at the Sydney Intercolonial Exhibition, containing specimens of book-binding, and which show the high standard of excellence attained by the colonial bookbinders. They well deserve the bronze medal awarded them at Sydney, and would do credit to the best London firm. The larger ledgers are really fine examples of workmanship. Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., of Sydney, also display some good specimens of plain and ornamental binding. Their specimens of wood-engraving and printing are commendable, but the lithographic specimens suffer by comparison with those of the old world. The examples of chromo-lithography and type-printing in colours are, however, very good. The scientific and fine art portion of the exhibition must be reserved for another letter, but I cannot refrain from alluding to the splendid specimens of photographic portraiture contributed by Mr. J. H. Newman, of Sydney. No London photographer can excel them. They are simply perfect, especially the female portraits. Mr. Newman is something more than a mere photographer; he is an artist. There is one portion of the exhibition which ought not to be overlooked. This is, the two cases, lent by Sir Daniel Cooper, containing specimens illustrating the alluvial gold deposits of New South Wales. Specimens of the alluvial deposits, and the gold extracted therefrom, are given from Tambaroora, Central Turon, Wattle Flat, Major's Creek, Burrangong, Upper Adelong, Lower Adelong, Nundle, Peel River, Hanging Rock, Sydney Flat, Timbarra, Ironbark, Belubula, Merundee, Stoney Creek, Ophir, Mudgee, Windeyer, and Hargraves. The specimens from each field include the surface layer, second layer, third layer, fourth layer, washing stuff, gold, and the bed rock; the whole presenting in a clear and intelligible manner, the way in which the precious metal is obtained from the places of its concealment. These cases, together with several other portions of the exhibition, arrived or to arrive, would form a capital foundation for a colonial museum, an institution which I hope to behold, some day or other, established in the English metropolis.

JOHN PLUMMER.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

London, 10th May, 1871.

Sir,—As the following lines may convey some information, and prove of interest to many of my wool-growing friends, I would beg to ask you to give me room for them in your journal at your earliest convenience.

On my return from Egypt last month I found a note from one of the largest firms of warehouse keepers of the city, requesting me to call upon them, in order that they might explain their *modus operandi*, and complaining that before I had made remarks on the warehousing system, that, as far as they were concerned, I ought first to have obtained my information from them. I am told this at every turn, and I must admit that if I could only induce myself to believe it, my position as Attorney-General for the wool-growers would be gone, and there would be an end of my troublesome reports and letters.

My first interview was consumed in talk, and I fear that neither side shifted a single opinion, and I was convinced that all I had said on the subject of handling wool in the warehouses was correct, and I, therefore, made an appointment to visit the stores of the firm the succeeding week while the wool sales were in progress. The following Wednesday, at 2 p.m., found me at the warehouses, in company with the principal member of the firm. Wool was exposed for sale, and had been examined at an earlier hour by most of the buyers, but a few still lingered, examining the lots and making their notes. In some of the warehouses the wools of the sale of the previous evening were being reweighed, previous to delivery to the buyers. This gave me, therefore, a good opportunity of completing my observations, as before, when in company with Mr. John Peter and Mr. Alexander D. Macleay, I had only seen the wool being delivered from the ship, carted to the warehouse, *and weighed on being taken in.*

I maintain that this point of weighing at the ship's side by the Dock Company—a neutral party—or weighing by the warehouse-keeper by his own people is a material one, because when a complaint is made from the colonies of short weight, the error of weighing in the colony is always pleaded, and the case seldom or never gets beyond this point. The colonial merchant at the shipping port is armed with the weight of the bales, taken at the sheep station, and this he checks when he pays the carrier, and before shipping the wool the bales are again weighed for the shipping invoices to be forwarded to the London agent. If therefore the Dock Company took the weights on delivery, and the warehouse-keeper took the weights on receipt into his warehouse, and again on delivery after sale, there would be a regular check, and with ordinary care no reference need be made to the other side unless the weights at the ship's side were found to vary much from the shipping weights taken in the colonies.

Any variation between the docks and the incoming warehouse weights would indicate error or plunder between the docks and the warehouse, as the variation between the shipping weights in the colony and the weights on delivery at the ship's side would indicate error or plunder in the ship, and the incoming and outgoing weights of the warehouse-keeper would check the weights in the warehouse. The warehouse-keeper produced his landing weights, which he stated were given by the Dock Company, but he admitted that this was not done strictly by all firms, and on the two occasions that I was at the docks and saw the wools landed it was not done at all.

After sale a quantity of the loose wool, taken out during the inspection by the buyers, is thrust back again into the bale, and it is then brought to the scale, and re-weighed in the presence of a clerk who has the incoming weights, and if the clerk thinks it under weight some surplus wool is added until he is satisfied. I saw bales so made up, a little under or a little over, but one bale came to scale 18 lbs. short, and there was only 14 or 15 lbs. surplus wool at hand. If the warehouse-keeper and myself had not been present I do not know what would have been the fate of this bale; but as it was, it was ordered to be put on one side until more surplus wool of similar quality was procured and the weight made up. This circumstance brought forcibly to my mind that each warehouse has its own way of making up its weights for delivery after sale, and that occasionally, from accident, idleness, or wilfulness, a bale may be made up much under its weight, as the surplus wool was scattered on the top of the bale and not thrust in at the scales.

The warehouse that I have pointed out as being noted for its increase of weight has not been accustomed to allow discount, or 3d. per bale for sweepings, and all sweepings are, therefore, put back into the bales; but the warehouses making this allowance of 10 per cent. discount, or 3d. per bale, having to cover themselves by the quantity of so-called sweepings, each warehouse, no doubt, does this in its own way.

My statement, therefore, to the New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Association in my letter of 6th February last, that "the same warehouse varies so little from year to year that one can tell by the result of the examination which warehouse any particular lot of wool has been in by the loss or gain in weight," is fully borne out.

Now that the particular warehouse in which wool "always gains in weight," but which did not allow discounts or 3d. per bale for sweepings, has commenced to make allowances, it will be worth while to notice if it will still continue its distinction for increase in weight, or whether it will decrease its weights as it increases its allowances.

The state of the warehouses was very clean and dry, and I could see no reason why there should be a large accumulation of sweepings, in fact almost every ounce might have been put back again in the bales, only here and there I noticed that small quantities had been trodden upon and soiled. Where the wool had been well sorted and marked on the outside of the pack, but little seemed to have been taken out by the buyers; but in a few places, where a bale was found very badly sorted and not marked on the outside, it was cut from end to end, and a large part of the contents thrown on the floor, and such a discovery seemed to have excited the anger of the buyers, for all the bales near the offending one were much cut and pulled, to the injury of the wool, and of loss to the owner.

The warehouse-keeper pointed out to me the great folly of careless packing or attempts at deception, for it not only punished the parties themselves, but the persons who have wool lotted near suffer also by having their wool suspected and scattered about. If the fleeces were carefully classed and packed on the station, or at the port of shipment by some well known firm, and the quality of each bale marked on the outside, so as to inspire faith in the buyers, much of the cutting open of bales and scattering the wool would be avoided, and buyers could look at a great deal more during the day, and there would be no excuse for a large accumulation of sweepings. With care on these points, I am quite sure that the question of sweepings might be brought into very small compass, and the grower would obtain a better price for his wool.

I saw much fine wool injured in appearance from having been stowed on board ship against greasy wool, the bales having the appearance of hot grease having been poured upon them, and the packs have to be allowed at 12 or 13 lbs. tare, instead of 10 or 11 lbs.; some of the best wool I saw in this condition, and it must injure the sale, and cause loss to an innocent person, for the owner of clean wool is not necessarily the owner of the greasy wool, and this accounts for what otherwise I could not understand, as parties sending home clean fine wool have complained to me that 12 or 13 lbs. were deducted as tare in their account sales. I noticed much injury done to bales with iron hoops, which stained the cases and rotted the material, so as to cause the stain to extend inside to the wool, especially if a little salt water happened to have touched the bale. Some bales, stained in this way from iron rust and salt water, looked very bad, and the owner must have suffered much in pocket from the unmerchantable appearance of the bales. These are subjects which the Chambers of Commerce in the various colonies, as well as the wool growers, ought to take up. No bale should be shipped with iron hoops round it, and greasy ought not to be stowed against washed wool, especially those that are scoured and of fine quality.

My cicerone did not attempt to defend the deduction of 1 lb. per cwt. draft, but he said that if the draft was given up, liberality ought to be shown in the tare, especially on greasy or coarse wools. This deduction for draft ought to be stopped, and it entirely depends on the wool growers or their agents here to say that their wool must be sold without any such deduction. Is not the draft the compensation for the ½ per cent. paid by the buyers to the brokers?

No difficulty was made about the increase in the number of sales from four to six annually, except the old plea that foreign buyers could not come so often; but when I stated that those who wanted wool would come and buy, and men who did not attend one sale would assist at another, and so a good average attendance would be kept up, he thought it would be so, and the less time a bale was kept in his warehouse, the less he could afford to charge upon it. I pointed out to him how the four sales told heavily against the wool grower, as he was on the average two months getting his wool to the shipping port from the time of shearing, and it was perhaps two months before the vessel sailed in which it was shipped; then there were four months consumed on the voyage, and if it arrived here at the commencement of a sale, it remained three months before the chance of a sale came round, and supposing the prices were bad and it was held back, a second three months had to pass, making fourteen months, during which time the unfortunate wool grower was being ground down by interest and commissions, while he had to raise money to meet current expenses and the next shearing.

The sale on the day I was at the warehouses amounted to about 6500 bales, and I noticed that some of the lots comprised from 30 to 40 bales. This I think most unjust, as the bales must have varied much in quality. The price obtained could only have been an average one, and the small buyers could not compete for such lots, which are therefore left to the more wealthy purchasers, and thus competition is limited.

The smaller brokers, who divide their wool into convenient lots, and communicate with buyers before the sale, can, by giving individual attention to almost every bale placed in their hands, obtain better prices than the larger brokers, although they are unjustly placed at a disadvantage both as to day and time of sale; for it is hardly credible that brokers with their three, four, or six sales in a series, each sale commencing at 4 o'clock, should compel the smaller broker with his one sale to follow their large catalogue, occupying three or four hours and often much longer, before they will permit him to sell, but such is the fact, and the buyers are detained in the sale room much beyond the necessary time, while other wools in which they are not interested are being sold.

I could not help noticing the great advantage in using the short woolpacks, like those sent from Victoria, most of them were in perfect condition, except where stowed against greasy wool, or with iron bands upon them, whilst the long unwieldy packs were often much torn, and when dumped had been slashed by the stevedores. I observed some long light packs which had evidently had more wool put into them than the strength of the material could bear; these were merely an unshapely mass of patches, which few buyers would take the trouble to look at.

It rests with the wool growers to carry out these improvements through their agents, for if the import merchants say, as they did about the reduction of the brokers' commissions from 1 to half per cent., that the wool must be sold without any deduction for draft, it will be so sold by the brokers. The same power can at once increase the number of sales annually, but the sorting and classification of fleeces depends on the wool growers or those who may have power over the clip.

Trusting that the above observations may be of service to the sheepowners in the colonies,

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

DANIEL COOPER.

London, 17th May, 1871.

Sir,—Sir Daniel Cooper has favoured me with a copy of a letter which he purposes addressing to your journal, and as my name appears in the text, I think it only due to him as well as to myself to assume a full share of responsibility, and as one who has taken a lively interest in the agitation of the question of reform, to endorse most emphatically all that he has written in that communication. The various subjects upon which he has so ably treated are but an amplification of the issues I raised the mail before last, and the more I revolve the matter in my mind, the more satisfied I feel that the present moment is the one for action—*nunc aut nunquam.*

As to the draft, it must not be forgotten that when this usage was introduced the buyer sustained a very large portion of the warehouse charges called "mending, loading, and carting," which is now borne by the producer; also that the buying brokerage of half per cent. was then universal, and that no one could escape it without detriment to his own interest. Now, all this is changed, no portion of the merchants' charges are placed against the buyers, the forwarding commission is absolutely optional (and for my own part I should be pleased to see it *entirely* abolished), the tare is given to the purchaser, and also the odd ounces over the lb. both in the tare and in the weight. Need anything more be said? the question is so simple that on its merits it carries conviction with it.

Equally clear is the subject of landing and storage. Why take the wool in lighters up the Thames, and then in vans half round the city, when the bales might be landed at once in the docks, and immediately dispatched to their destination, at a saving of money and labour? Why, the very warehouse keepers themselves, one would have thought, would have been only too pleased to find such ready means for facilitating delivery, and protecting themselves against any inaccuracies that might occur on weighing the bales, by providing an independent check; so we may dismiss this subject.

Again, what can hinder six sales a year? Why accumulate wool until a glut occurs? People will only buy wool when they want it, and any attempt to create an artificial supply or scarcity must be most injurious to the squatter. He depends upon a steady, constant, and regular demand, and does not want to be eaten up by charges.

I am happy to find that some of the merchants are following the system of the banks, and separating the commission from the brokerage, thus tacitly abandoning the "combined charge," which, having answered its purpose in reducing the brokerage, is now discarded.

The separation of the buying and selling brokers should be insisted on—"No man can serve two masters" is as old and trite as Divine truth itself. I know all that may be said in defence of the system—which is not yet extinct, *nor can be while the selling brokerage is only one-half per cent.*—that the charge is for a very different class of services to those rendered to the importers, which commence only after the ownership of the property has changed hands; and I also know that those who receive this remuneration are high-minded and honourable men, who would not allow this payment to interfere with their primary duty to their employers—the sellers; but now that questions touching the allowances to buyers are under consideration, it would be far better to abandon all remuneration whatever from the buyer in any shape or form.

If these concessions were made by the brokers, and they would consider themselves *simply and solely the servants of the sellers*, such advantages would be cheaply purchased by reverting to the former rate of one per cent. pure and simple, as it is not reasonable to suppose that the brokers, after the enormous reduction already imposed, can afford to dispense with both the buying brokerage and half the selling commission.

I want to see the brokers simply brokers, not dealers, jobbers, or speculators, which I fear they must become, and if the squatters wish to retain a well-trained, respectable body of men, they must pay them fairly, and I have never concealed my opinion that half per cent. is *not* a fair remuneration, particularly where, as in the case of my own brokers, all buying commission has been voluntarily surrendered. I am the more disposed to press this point, as the smaller brokers cannot live upon this pittance, but must inevitably be swamped by their powerful competitors, and it is of the highest importance to the growers to foster and protect the smaller selling brokers to prevent the trade becoming an absolute monopoly.

In these views I am only expressing what Sir Daniel Cooper stated in his letter dated Sydney, 8th June, 1870 wherein he says:—"That the direct brokerage (that is, one per cent.,) would not be thought so much of if the brokers would confine themselves to being either buying or selling brokers exclusively," and this I am most anxious to see brought about.

I have spoken freely on this matter, because Sir Daniel may consider himself somewhat fettered by his having been a member of the old committee, feeling that any advances ought to come from the brokers and not from himself. I, therefore, as a neutral party, interpose, and would counsel, as the highest wisdom for the growers, a cordial co-operation with those upon whose shoulders the burden of the matter rests, feeling assured that willing service at one per cent., would infinitely outweigh a grudging and perfunctory discharge of duty at a reduced and inadequate scale of emolument.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER D. MACLEAY.

Absolute Sale.—Important announcement to Café and Hotel Proprietors, Furniture Dealers, and others.—This day, at 11 o'clock, Bradley, Newton, and Lamb will dispose of by public auction, at the Australian Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Café Français, consisting of furniture, bar fittings, wines, beers and spirits, cigars, &c., and a magnificent billiard table, by Thurston, with all the appurtenances complete.—Adv.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

Sale of 356 bales, by Willans, Overbury, and Co., on Friday, April 22:—

Ex Damascus: RB, 12 at 19d, 13 at 18½d.

Ex Patriarch: Mt. Abundance, 18 at 14d; RF, 15 at 8d; M in circle, 30 at 14½d, 17 at 14d; JJW in diamond, 3 at 15d; ditto over JB, 7 at 15½d.

Ex Ceylon: W. Bros over Queensland, 12 at 17½d.

Ex Martha Birnie: DR over Y over Hinchcliffe, 21 at 22½d, at 22d, 20 at 21d, 5 at 20d, 15 at 18d, 9 at 15d, 4 at 14½d; Arrow head over heart over Snow White, 17 at 22½d, 17 at 22d, 13 at 20½d, 9 at 18½d, 5 at 17½d, 1 at 17d, 6 at 15d; McD over Logan Downs, 5 at 16½d, 18 at 16d, 1 at 12½d; M'D over Burnett, 6 at 11d; RP, 2 at 19d; JB, 3 at 20d.

Sale of 306 bales by Buxton and Hunter, on Friday, April 22:—

Ex Alexander Duthie, and Martha Birnie: Talgai, 9 at 20½d, 45 at 19½d, 88 at 18½d, 3 at 17½d, 3 at 14½d, 1 at 12d.

Ex Ben Nevis: W&W, 1 at 17½d, 7 at 15½d, 1 at 15d, 5 at 13d, 7 at 10d, 19 at 9½d, 11 at 8½d, 14 at 8d, 20 at 7½d, 2 at 7d, 1 at 6½d, 8 at 5½d, 1 at 5d.

Ex Indus (Queensland): Chinchilla, 43 at 15d, 1 at 14d, 1 at 13½d, 11 at 9d, 2 at 9½d; Cardbeign, 9 at 14d, 1 at 18½d, 10 at 12d, 4 at 8d, 2 at 7d, 2 at 2½d; Greendale, 23 at 13d, 3 at 9d; WB over Y in circle, 3 at 17d.

Ex Martha Birnie: DG in diamond, 18 at 19½d.

Sale of 102 bales by S. B. Edenborough and Co., on Saturday, April 22:—

Ex La Hogue: BW, 52 at 14½d, 2 at 14d; S in diamond, 1 at 15½d, 1 at 7½d; GC over Duntroon, 21 at 14d, 10 at 11d, 1 at 6½d.

Ex Martha Birnie: GC over Duntroon, 13 at 14d, 1 at 11½d; C in diamond, 2 at 12½d, 5 at 10d.

Sale of 1028 bales by Southey, Balme, and Co., on Monday, April 24:—

Ex Martha Birnie; SKS, 1 at 18d, 63 at 17½d, 21 at 17d, 17 at 14d, 1 at 11d; CMP over T, 17 at 16d, 17 at 15½d, 1 at 15d, 11 at 13d, 2 at 10½d; WBy over G, 24 at 18d, 24 at 10½d; BY in circle, 6 at 9½d; ⊢T, 23 at 10½d, 38 at 10d, 2 at 9d, 13 at 7d, 1 at 5d; Gamboola, 31 at 11d; Clarke and Co. over Mantuan Downs, 16 at 16d, 15 at 15½d, 9 at 13½d; Stainburn, 4 at 16½d, 2 at 16d; WHS, 3 at 17d, 7 at 10½d, 1 at 7d; JWC and Co. over Walhallow, 5 at 28½d, 6 at 23½d, 3 at 23d, 4 at 22d, 18 at 17d, 10 at 14d.

Ex Chaa-Sze (Queensland): GD in diamond, 21 at 25½d, 18 at 22½d, 9 at 19½d, 25 at 18½d, 4 at 18d, 17 at 17½d, 13 at 15d; Clarke&Co, 1 at 13½d; PJPigott over Auburn, 54 at 14d, 1 at 12½d.

Ex Patriarch: ATJ over Taree, 24 at 17d, 24 at 16½d, 25 at 16d, 3 at 10½d.

Ex Queen of Nations: WWW, 14 at 28d, 10 at 22½d, 2 at 21½d, 9 at 20d, 29 at 17d, 12 at 13½d; ditto over Bando, 29 at 19d, 17 at 18½d, 1 at 17½d, 2 at 16d; R Fitzgerald, 7 at 28½d, 2 at 25½d, 10 at 24d, 9 at 17d, 8 at 15½d, 2 at 13½d; A in diamond, 5 at 18d, 5 at 17½d, 6 at 17d, 8 at 11½d, 13 at 9½d, 3 at 8½d; FRW, 2 at 22d, 5 at 21½d, 8 at 21d, 5 at 2sd, 6 at 16½d; Ah in diamond over Colly Creek, 53 at 19½d, 15 at 8½d, 20 at 17d, 2 at 14d; Malvern Hills, 5 at 15½d, 3 at 11½d.

Ex La Hogue: A in circle, 18 at 18½d, 14 at 17½d, 2 at 11d.

Ex Corinth (Queensland): P. J. Pigott over Auburn, 13 at 15d, 5 at 13d.

Sale of 424 bales by J. T. Simes and Co., on Wednesday, April 26:—

Ex La Hogue: CY over A over skirted, 12 at 24½d; ditto over B over D, 12 at 22½d; ditto over C over ditto, 4 at 19½d; G Kite, 26 at 18½d, 1 at 16d, 3 at 12d; RL over NSW, 27 at 11d, 16 at 10½d, 7 at 6d; Gooneo Goonoo over PRL and MC in diamond, 11 at 21d, 27 at 20½d, 24 at 19½d, 1 at 17½d, 2 at 16½d, 9 at 15½d, 3 at 13½d.

Ex Martha Birnie: CY over A over skirted, 11 at 25d; ditto over B over ditto, 5 at 24d; ditto over C over ditto, 7 at 22½d; ditto over D over ditto, 8 at 20d; H and C over S, 26 at 15½d.

Ex Corinth: (Queensland), AS in square over Felton over Moreton Bay, 2 at 27d, 14 at 23d, 31 at 21d, 38 at 20½d, 32 at 20d, 3 at 19½d, 22 at 16d, 2 at 14½d, 4 at 13½d; Tarampa, 13 at 23d, 9 at 21d, 2 at 16½d, 1 at 14½d, 3 at 10½d.

Sale of 1503 bales by Jacomb, Son, and Co., on Thursday, April 27th:—

Ex Corinth (Queensland): M over Ravensbourne, 8 at 15½d, 10 at 15d, 3 at 12d, 2 at 10½d; WN over Halden, 11 at 21½d, 7 at 20½d, 3 at 19d, 10 at 18½d, 4 at 18d, 7 at 12½d; AB, 2 at 21d, 12 at 19d, 13 at 18½d, 7 at 15½d, 24 at 13½d; H Bros, 2 at 19d.

Ex Patriarch: WY, 2 at 10½d.

Ex La Hogue: SA over Blackman, 3 at 32d, 1 at 30½d, 4 at 25d, 2 at 24d, 3 at 8d, 2 at 17½d, 4 at 16½d, 2 at 16d, 2 at 13d; A&D over Mudgee, 1 at 29½d, 1 at 29d, 2 at 24d, 4 at 16½d, 1 at 15½d, 1 at 11d; HB over Mudgee, 1 at 18d, 1 at 15d; JPJ, 9 at 9½d, 8 at 9d, 1 at 4½d; B in oblong over Namoi, 19 at 17½d, 1 at 15½d, 16 at 15d, 2 at 12d, 3 at 11½d; Goimbla over Cy, 1 at 24d, 22 at 22½d, 1 at 20d, 7 at 19½d, 6 at 17d, 3 at 15d, 2 at 14½d, 3 at 12½d; KPC, 6 at 18d, 15 at 17½d, 7 at 17d, 8 at 13d, 2 at 12½d; AK in triangle, 6 at 10d, 10 at 9½d, 4 at 7½d; Cob over extra skirted, 14 at 18½d, 8 at 15d, 14 at 17½d, 4 at 16½d; 5 at 12d; Mt and LY, 14 at 20d, 14 at 19½d, 4 at 18½d, 2 at 18d, 4 at 15d, 8 at 14d, 2 at 13½d, 2 at 12½d; MM over Yengarie, 16 at 17½d, 8 at 15½d, 1 at 14d; MD, 8 at 10d, 31 at 9½d, 37 at 9d, 15 at 8½d, 3 at 8d, 6 at 7½d, 4 at 5½d, 2 at 5d, 2 at 4½d; WG over G, 21 at 18½d, 1 at 8d.

Ex Martha Birnie: LUE, 1 at 46d, 7 at 33½d, 2 at 30½d, 1 at 30d, 9 at 29d, 4 at 27½d, 5 at 21½d, 3 at 16d; C&C, 16 at 16d; Goonoo Goonoo over PRL&MCo. in diamond, 9 at 22½d, 23 at 21d, 24 at 19½d, 24 at 19d, 7 at 18½d, 6 at 18d, 4 at 17½d; 15 at 15d; 8 at 14½d, 1 at 11d; GW over Halliford, 12 at 9½d, 31 at 9d, 3 at 8½d, 3 at 8d, 3 at 5½d; A&&L over ditto, 12 at 10½d; Retreat, 4 at 9d, 8 at 8½d; D, 2 at 8d, 2 at 7d, 10 at 6½d, 5 at 5½d; MD, 2 at 6½d; JP over Wee Waa, 8 at 21½d, 2 at 20½d, 11 at 19d, 24 at 19d; WS, 24 at 14d, 1 at 12d; FD, 4 at 16d; F, 5 at 12½d; Nive Downs, 34 at 14½d, 17 at 14d, 8 at 11½d; Mt Abundance, 15 at 16d, 4 at 15d, 4 at 11½d; V in diamond, 2 at 19d, 10 at 18½d, 13 at 18d, 18 at 17½d, 13 at 13½d, 2 at 11½d; MVY, 23 at 10d, 2 at 5d; B, 1 at 15½d; PRL&MCo. in diamond, 7 at 6d.

Ex Ann Duthie: GJE, 15 at 18d, 25 at 17½d, 18 at 17d, 9 at 16½d, 7 at 12½d, 2 at 12d, 4 at 10d; PR over Beaufort, 12 at 18½d; MF, 13 at 12½d; JF over Kentucky, 16 at 18½d, 58 at 18d, 14 at 17½d.

Ex Kosciusko: SC, 9 at 6d; HB, 6 at 8½d.

Ex Christiana Thompson: C in diamond, 6 at 16d; W in diamond, 9 at 16½d, 7 at 14½d.

Ex William Duthie: O over RR in triangle, 13 at 19½d, 27 at 19d, 2 at 16d; FTG, 5 at 14½d.

Ex Colonial Empire: A and N, 2 at 11½d, 3 at 9½d, 1 at 8d, 1 at 7d.

Sale of 474 bales, by Henry P. Hughes and Son, on Friday, April 28th:—

Ex Indus (Queensland): GT, 7 at 28d, 1 at 23d, 22 at 23½d, 20 at 22d, 23 at 21½d, 9 at 21d, 17 at 20d, 4 at 19½d, 17 at 16d; WY over Mt Larcom, 66 at 14½d, 20 at 14d, 3 at 11½d, 5 at 11d; JC over J&GH, 20 at 19d, 1 at 18d, 7 at 17½d, 7 at 16d, 16 at 14½d; TBS, 19 at 20d, 4 at 19½d, 19 at 18d, 14 at 17½d, 21 at 16½d, 1 at 15½d, 10 at 14½d, 11 at 14d; JMC, 8 at 15½d, 4 at 12d; B, 1 at 16d; FB, 4 at 18½d, 1 at 14d; Gore, 3 at 18½d, 20 at 17½d, 30 at 16½d, 11 at 15d, 7 at 12d, 6 at 10½d; SC, 1 at 15d; DH & Co over W, 5 at 15d, 1 at 8d.

Ex Abergeldie (Queensland): JWC&Co over Walhallow over skirted, 8 at 20d.

Sale of 452 bales, by Southey, Balme, and Co., on Saturday, April 29th:—

Ex Indus (Queensland): M'Lean, 12 at 21½d, 24 at 19d, 4 at 18½d, 15 at 17½d, 9 at 12d, 43 at 14d, 17 at 13d, 4 at 11½d, 3 at 11; Bindango, 2 at 20d, 5 at 19½d, 4 at 15½d; Green and Co., 16 at 22½d, 17 at 20½d, 33 at 19½d, 17 at 19d, 25 at 15d, 25 at 14½d, 20 at 13½d, 5 at 10d, 1 at 9d; M'L, 31 at 15½d; P M'D, 1 at 18d, 2 at 13½d; JL, 2 at 15d; GRE over Darling Downs, 56 at 20d, 12 at 19½d, 2 at 18½d, 15 at 15d, 1 at 11½d, 10 at 10d.

Ex Duleep Singh: T8, 1 at 10½d, 7 at 10d; TD over X, 1 at 12d, 1 at 10d; BC in diamond, 3 at 14½d, 5 at 11d; WS, 15 at 13½d; DB, 15 at 17d; DOR, 22 at 17½d; P over BR, 2 at 17½d, 3 at 16d, 1 at 12½d, 1 at 12d; K–8, 16 at 16d, 2 at 14½d; H&CT, 8 at 11d, 7 at 10½d, 1 at 8½d.

Sale of 609 bales, by S. B. Edenborough and Co., on Monday, May 1st:—

Ex Corinth (Queensland): Fassifern over Moreton Bay, in oval, 9 at 24½d, 2 at 22d, 22 at 21d, 10 at 20½d, 16 at 19½d, 4 at 19d, 1 at 18½d, 22 at 17d, 4 at 15d; Rosewood over W. Bros over Moreton Bay in oval, 1 at 30d, 2 at 28½d, 7 at 24d, 7 at 22½d, 6 at 20½d, 6 at 20d, 9 at 16½d, 2 at 15d, 1 at 11d, 7 at 10½d, 4 at 10d; DM over Queensland, 64 at 17½d, 39 at 17d, 3 at 16½d, 7 at 13½d, 1 at 12d; CH&Co in diamond over AW, 3 at 15d, 1 at 9d; JF&Co over Consuelo, 12 at 16½d, 23 at 15d, 17 at 14d; qxB over GE Forbes, 6 at 20½d, 18 at 18½d, 8 at 18d; MB, 2 at 15d.

Ex Chaa Sze (Queensland): Rosewood over W Bros over Moreton Bay in oval, 2 at 23½d, 11 at 23½d, 9 at 21d, 3 at 20d, 1 at 19d, 4 at 18½d, 18 at 15½d, 1 at 14½d; Fassifern over Moreton Bay in oval, 1 at 24d, 20 at 21d, 9 at 19½d, 4 at 15d, 1 at 12½d; JP&Co over Consuelo, 15 at 15d, 16 at 14½d.

Ex La Hogue: H in diamond, 4 at 13d, 5 at 7½d, 3 at 7d, 34 at 6½d.

Ex Martha Birnie: P, 16 at 7d; R over P, 10 at 7½d; WP, 1 at 7d; M over P, 1 at 6½d; WP over L, 1 at 3½d; Byrnes, 7 at 9d, 8 at 8½d, 2 at 4½d; H over like spectacles, 10 at 10d, 1 at 4d; WK over Mudgee, 4 at 10½d; EL over Mudgee, 15 at 15½d, 8 at 11½d, 1 at 9d, 5 at 6½d; Waup, 1 at 13d, 1 at 6d.

Ex Ceylon (Queensland): BXB over G E Forbes, 11 at 19½d, 30 at 19d.

Sale of 408 bales by John Hoare, on Tuesday, May 2nd:—

Ex Martha Birnie: Kx over Barraba, 25 at 11d, 13 at 10½d, 1 at 9d; ditto over Cineral, 42 at 9½d, 24 at 9d, 2 at 10d.

Ex Ann Duthie: R over Mudgee, 9 at 40½d, 5 at 37½d, 4 at 30d, 2 at 28½d, 6 at 18d, 15 at 17½d; JP&Co., 10 at 16d, 10 at 13½d; W. B. Tooth, 35 at 18d, 17 at 17½d; G, 14 at 14d, 12 at 13½d, 6 at 11½d, 1 at 8d; REH, 5 at 22½d, 2 at 20d, 8 at 19½d, 3 at 19d, 4 at 18½d, 4 at 17d, 2 at 15d, 2 at 14½d, 1 at 13d, 1 at 11d; LKE, 2 at 18½d, 12 at 17½d, 2 at 16d, 2 at 14d; Haigh, 3 at 19½d, 7 at 18½, 3 at 16d; EJD, 4 at 18½d, 3 at 17½d, 1 at 14½d; WO, 4 at 19d, 2 at 17d; JF, 1 at 17d; B&Co in diamond, 3 at 15½d, 3 at 14½d; WJ over S, 2 at 13d; Eb, 1 at 11½d; B, 3 at 16½d, 1 at 14d; EE over E, 2 at 16d; C in diamond, 3 at 18d; RJ, 3 at 18d; BN in oblong, 3 at 16½d; * over JKH, 6 at 16d, 1 at 9½d; SJ, 6 at 12½d; JC, 2 at 17d; HBB, 3 at 11d; Hewitt, 3 at 11½d; JSM, 1 at 12d; HA, 1 at 12d; C over W, 1 at 16½d; G, 1 at 7½d; S, 2 at 12½d; O, 4 at 7d; D, 2 at 7d, 2 at 6d.

Sale of 197 bales by Helmuth Schwartze, on Wednesday, May 3rd:—

Ex Ann Duthie: SST over Gordon Downs, 5 at 17d, 3 at 14d, 1 at 13½d.

Ex Martha Birnie: TRS over Malvern, 18 at 18d, 2 at 17½d, 5 at 16d, 15 at 14d.

Ex Queen of Nations: SST over Gordon Downs, 32 at 18½d, 30 at 18d, 19 at 15d, 17 at 14½d, 1 at 11½d; X over diamond, 28 at 22½d.

Sale of 929 bales by J. T. Simes and Co.:—

Ex Martha Birnie: NPB over Mudgee, 3 at 39½d, 2 at 36½d, 3 at 35d, 6 at 33½d, 3 at 29½d, 7 at 23½d, 1 at 20d, 3 at 16½d, 4 at 16d, 2 at 15d; S, 1 at 12½d.

Ex Damascus: NPB over Mudgee, 1 at 42d, 2 at 41½d, 2 at 41d, 6 at 37d, 7 at 36d, 6 at 34½d, 2 at 34d, 3 at 24½d, 5 at 24d, 1 at 19d, 6 at 15½d.

Ex Ann Duthie: NPB over Mudgee, 3 at 39½d, 2 at 37d, 3 at 36d, 3 at 35½d, 5 at 34½d, 3 at 33½d, 3 at 29½d, 3 at 27½d, 2 at 26d, 3 at 25d, 4 at 24½d, 1 at 20d, 4 at 17d, 3 at 16½d, 2 at 15½d; GT&Co. over Basingthwaite, 9 at 16½d, 12 at 16d, 1 at 15½d, 1 at 16½d, 1 at 10d; diamond, 9 at 22½d, 6 at 21d, 3 at 16½d, 4 at 15½d, 1 at 12d; Bull's Head over Taurus Downs, 2 at 15½d; JWW, 30 at 16d, 70 at 15½d, 68 at 15d, 3 at 14½d, 2 at 14d, 5 at 11½d, 6 at 10½d; CMP over Charlton, 26 at 17½d; GRLY, 9 at 19½d, 5 at 19d, 4 at 17½d, 3 at 14d; WBy over G, 15 at 15½d, 7 at 12½d, 1 at 12d, 2 at 9d, 2 at 8½d; Gamboola, 18 at 11d; Doura, 23 at 10d, 1 at 8½d; PHO*, 59 at 12d, 36 at 11½d, 1 at 10d, 5 at 7d; S– over E, 5 at 9½d, 8 at 9d, 3 at 8d; H&FJ, 15 at 19d, 21 at 18½d; TB over Jimbour, 6 at 21d, 3 at 20d; Goonoo Goonoo over PRL&MCo in diamond, 11 at 19½d.

Ex Salamander (Queensland): St. Clair, 14 at 19d, 18 at 17½d; SAD over Tenterfield, 13 at 19½d; Darby and Goldfinch, 21 at 16½d; McF, 15 at 16½d, 19 at 18d.

Ex John Duthie: Clark Brothers over Cullendaddy NSW, 20 at 10d, 3 at 9d, 3 at 7½d; DK&Co. over JM over Lewis, 20 at 18d; ditto over AM over W, 31 at 17d, 8 at 15d, 3 at 14½d, 2 at 13d, 4 at 9½d; ditto over H&PJ over Gowrie, 27 at 11d, 2 at 9d, 3 at 6d.

Ex Alexander Duthie: C&C, 2 at 14½d; F, 3 at 19d; F over WL, 1 at 13d; FWD, 1 at 13d; GNG, 1 at 14d; EN in diamond over Lack, 1 at 12d, 1 at 10½d, 4 at 6½d; PO&Co. over MM, 3 at 13½d; WB in diamond over Y, 1 at 10d; G Kite and TK, 2 at 18d; Brenda over B&P, 1 at 11½d; FG over three legs, 1 at 16d; HB over P, 2 at 13d; JCW, 1 at 8½d; F in circle, 1 at 8½d; H&B, 1 at 13d; triangle through triangle, GF inside, 1 at 14½d; J over McA in diamond, 1 at 18½d, 2 at 14½d.

Ex La Hogue: OB over X, 7 at 19d; North, 1 at 12d, 2 at 10d, 2 at 7d.

Sale of 1257 bales by Southey, Balme, and Co., on Friday, May 5th:—

Ex La Hogue: ⊻V over D in diamond, 26 at 9d, 31 at 8½d, 8 at 6d; BY in diamond, 17 at 17½d, 3 at 17d; WBY over G, 14 at 18d, 14 at 17½d, 4 at 17d, CM over Y, 6 at 16½d, 45 at 16d, 5 at 15½d, 17 at 13½d, 3 at 11½d; WHS, 5 at 18d, 1 at 8½d; Gamboola, 28 at 10½d; J&R, 7 at 18½d, 26 at 18d, 3 at 12½d, 9 at 9½d.

Ex Corinth (Queensland): GD in diamond, 5 at 26d, 23 at 25½d, 16 at 25d, 12 at 19½d, 4 at 19d, 3 at 18d; WY over Taroom, 9 at 16½d, 16 at 13½d, 26 at 13½d, 3 at 11d.

Ex Glendower: BC over New England, 19 at 17d; CMP, 13 at 16½d; Carrowong, 16 at 17d; B in diamond, 17 at 16½d; A in diamond, 2 at 21d, 4 at 20d, 3 at 19½d, 7 at 19d, 6 at 18½d, 2 at 18d, 2 at 17d, 3 at 16½d, 12 at 16d, 6 at 15½d, 4 at 14½d, 1 at 13½d, 5 at 13d, 5 at 12½d, 2 at 12d.

Ex John Duthie: FRW, 5 at 22½d, 6 at 22d, 38 at 21½d, 13 at 21d; FW over W, 4 at 20½d, 7 at 20d; BA over H, 34 at 8½d, 2 at 7½d, 2 at 6½d; JWC&Co over Walhallow, 4 at 28½d, 3 at 22d, 5 at 16d, 14 at 15d; SAD over Tenterfield, 8 at 23d, 3 at 21½d, 5 at 17d.

Ex Ann Duthie: W over JS, 46 at 17d, 5 at 12½d, 7 at 12d.

Ex Indus (Queensland): OHO over Rosalie Plains, 7 at 27d, 14 at 24d, 10 at 21d, 13 at 20½d, 16 at 16d, 6 at 14½d; A&P over Terrica, 3 at 26½d, 7 at 25d, 8 at 23½d, 7 at 20½d, 4 at 20d, 8 at 17d, 9 at 15d; Green&Co, 3 at 24d, 13 at 23d, 17 at 22d, 16 at 21½d, 29 at 20½d, 16 at 19½d, 20 at 19d, 24 at 16d, 21 at 14½d, 1 at 13½d; McL&B, 17 at 19d, 1 at 16½d, 9 at 15½d, 1 at 14d; Bisco, 20 at 17½d, 8 at 15d, 5 at 14d; H&D in diamond over Eton Vale, 7 at 21½d, 3 at 20d, 7 at 19½d, 22 at 19d, 54 at 18½d, 1 at 18d, 32 at 14½d, 9 at 13d, 2 at 11d, 2 at 8d, 3 at 7d.

Ex Duleep Singh: H&Co, 10 at 15½d, 2 at 9d; GES, 2 at 15½d, 1 at 12½d; AK, 11 at 14½d; 1 at 9d; TN, 20 at 20½d, 19 at 18d; John, 24 at 19d, 2 at 11½d.

Ex Commissary: H&Co, 4 at 14d.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

WOOL.

[Willans, Overbury, and Co.]

May 16.

Soon after the close of the February series some demand sprang up in this market for export, both to France and Germany, and led to a belief, which the prosperous condition of trade in our own manufacturing districts tended to confirm, that the result of these auctions would be of a favourable character. This belief was rudely shaken about the middle of March, by the disturbances in Paris, no one being prepared, under the circumstances, for a strong demand from France during the series just brought to a conclusion. Contrary to expectation however this demand has been of a full average character, and combined with heavy purchases on German, Belgian, and American account, has gradually raised prices to a point not only high as compared with the average of the past few years, but even in advance of the favourable quotations of the corresponding series of 1870.

On the opening night, although the tone of the sale room was exceedingly firm, no alteration was observable beyond a slight rise on greasy and Cape wools. After the first few days, however, competition became decidedly brisker, and prices for wool suitable for the export trade improved rapidly. This partial improvement was followed, after a short interval, by a general advance upon all but the finer descriptions of washed fleeces which may be quoted as follows, and which, with one exception, was maintained till the close of the series:—Greasy parcels and washed fleeces of ordinary character about 1½d; Australian and Cape scoured, about 2d; Cape fleeces, 1d; and pieces 1½d per lb. The exception referred to was in the case of lambs' wool, for which extravagant prices were paid about the middle of the sales, but which subsequently receded many pence per lb.

The quantity offered from Victoria was, as nearly as possible, the same as in the gloomy May of 1869, when the growth of this colony was depressed almost beyond precedent. The clip showed a larger proportion of superior wool than usual, and the staple was generally good, though occasionally weak, a fault which caused some surprise, having regard to the fine season enjoyed by the Victorian squatters.

The importation from Sydney and Queensland was less than that of any corresponding period since 1864, in spite of which, probably owing to the moderate operations of the home trade, no exceptional improvement has taken place in the growth of these colonies, even as regards ordinary descriptions, while not only the very fine flocks, but even medium qualities, when of an essentially clothing character, have shared but to a limited extent in the advance quoted.

South Australian wools, on the other hand, were never before in such large supply, notwithstanding which, and contrary to the experience of last May, they have derived the full benefit of the general rise in values. The character of the clip, however, was excellent his year, and in condition, length, and strength of staple showed a marked improvement over the previous season.

A good proportion of the New Zealand clip was also in time for this series, and while, perhaps, the growth was somewhat shorter than usual, it brought its full relative value.

The Tasmanian clip presented no opportunity for special comment.

The produce of Western Australia showed signs of deterioration. This is the more to be regretted as the growth of this colony has hitherto exactly met the wants of a particular class of buyers, and could be readily disposed of in larger quantities at remunerative prices.

The importations from Algoa Bay and Natal were of the ordinary character, and presented absolutely no feature calling for remark; those from the Western Province were scarcely up to the average, and realised relatively hardly such good prices.

The process of hot-water washing appears to have been applied with the greatest judgment, growers generally having completely remedied the excessive dryness which marked wools thus prepared in some former years. In the present season the degree of "nature" left in the fleece secured at once a good appearance without undue loss of weight, and in the great majority of cases was so managed as to leave absolutely nothing to be desired.

The quantity taken for export is estimated at about 120,000 bales. These figures demonstrate both the activity of the foreign demand, and the moderate extent of the operations for English account. As it is evident, having regard to the exceedingly satisfactory condition of trade in this country, that our home manufacturers must be large purchasers at the ensuing series, there is reason to hope that no relapse in prices will take place, unless indeed that strong demand from the Continent and America, which has been so conspicuous during the sales now concluded, should suddenly come to an end.

[Helmuth Schwartze.]

May 18.

The second series of London sales of colonial wool, which commenced on the 13th of April, terminated on the 16th instant, the catalogues having comprised—

Port Phillip ...	... 93,353 bales		81,422 bales
Sydney ...	... 19,451	,,	20,334 ,,
Adelaide ...	... 34,275	,,	31,238 ,,
New Zealand ...	... 17,171	,,	1,477 ,,
V. D. Land ...	... 1,920	,,	1,733 ,,
Swan River ...	... 1,100	,,	1,155 ,,
Sundries ...	... 414	,,	873 ,,
Cape ...	... 24,544	,,	16,835 ,,
Total ...	... 192,228 bales, against 155,277 bales in 1870.		

In the first series there were sold of fresh imports—76,811 bales, against 90,741 bales in the corresponding series of 1870, giving a total for the two series of 269,039 bales, against 245,018 bales in 1870.

Prices were expected to rule firmly, partly on the strength of the brisk business done in the interval between the two series, and partly on account of the healthy position of the woollen industry, which was known to be at the same time fully employed and moderately stocked. One doubtful point of importance only remained, viz., the amount of competition the French trade would be able to contribute. It seemed incredible that the effects of a long and destructive war should be no other than those of a mere temporary obstruction, the withdrawal of which would allow everything at once to return to its old channels. Nor has this, perhaps, been altogether the case; but, considering the extraordinary difficulty of the times, the serious interruption of the means of transport and communication, and the unsettled state of all financial relations, the French industry has certainly shown astonishing soundness and resources. It is not too much to say that in the series just closed France has operated on as large a scale as ever even in the most prosperous times. If, as is true, but little wool has gone to France since the outbreak of the war, it should not be forgotten that the bulk of purchases for that country had then already been made, and that, further, any diminution in the supplies would, to a great extent, be counterbalanced by the equally reduced consumption. But, whatever the reason of the vigorous action of the French buyers, whether merely a reduced state of stocks, or, what seems the truer explanation, a remarkably brisk demand for woollen goods, the keen French competition at once decided the course of the sales. Within the first week or ten days rates advanced about 1½d per lb. all round, and on that level they have maintained themselves, with very few fluctuations, throughout the series. From the first day to the last the attendance in the sale room was large, and the spirit never flagged. About 100,000 bales are estimated to have been taken for export, mainly, of course, to France; but Germany comes in for a not inconsiderable share, and the market has also had the exceptional support of orders from Canada and the United States, about 10,000 bales of Australian greasy wool up to 1s per lb. having been bought for the American continent. The home trade has operated briskly, but scarcely on the usual scale, a circumstance which, taken in conjunction with the undoubtedly large present consumption, would seem to augur well for the next series.

Altogether the result of the sales may be said to have exceeded even the most sanguine expectations, though, after the long years of depression and repeated disappointment, the term sanguine, it must be owned, has come to mean very little. It is not improbable that henceforward a more hopeful view may be taken of the future. The year 1870, it is now evident, would, if undisturbed by political events, have been one of very great prosperity to the wool trade. The war interrupted the amelioration then in course of rapid development, but though it temporarily depressed the value of the article, and even that hardly to an extent commensurate with the magnitude of the event, it does not appear to have really injured the springs of the movement, which now recommences under better auspices. Prices now already stand from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. higher than at the most favourable period of last year. From all quarters the accounts of a brisk thriving business are the same, and now the weight of anxiety on the score of war complications, which so long oppressed commerce, is at length removed and the political atmosphere cleared, all signs seems to point to a return of a period of confidence and prosperity.

The following are a few remarks on the principal descriptions offered:—

Port Phillip formed the main feature of the series. Some of the superior flocks were as perfect as we have seen them for years. The bulk of medium and good wools without appreciable change in character, but generally much sounder in growth than in 1870. Greasy wools in decidedly lighter condition and less burry. Scoured scarce. A fair supply of crossbred, which met with brisk demand. Prices 1½d higher all round, greasy included.

Sydney.—In small supply, but including some first-rate Mudgee flocks, bought by French combers at high prices. Scoured scarce, and 2d to 2½d dearer than in February. A rather smaller advance on fleece.

Adelaide.—Good supply of greasy, generally in improved condition, and better grown than in 1870. Also a fair proportion of scoured skin. Prices about 1d to 1½d higher than in February.

Cape.—In extraordinary demand throughout. No change in the general character; less very seedy lots than usual, but scarcely any parcel wholly free from this fault. Grease ½d to 1d, fleece 1½d to 2d, snow white 2d to 2½d per lb. dearer than in the first series.

Lambs were in great demand at the outset of the sales, and commanded extreme rates, the supply however being very large; prices, especially for the superior sorts, receded appreciably during the latter part of the series.

The market being entirely cleared of low wools, the sales held yesterday were unusually small.

Prices for East India ruled ½d, for Mogadore ½d to ¾d per lb. higher than late current rates. The tone was firm for all descriptions. 2s 4d was bid for some superior Cape Angora, but the parcel was withdrawn. The prices for the 200 bales sold ranged from 7½d to 1s 10d.

The third series of Liverpool sales of East India wool is to be held from the 23rd to the 27th instant, when about 15,350 bales will be offered. Sundry sales to follow on the 6th of June. No particulars yet published.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

[J. Morrison and Co.]

London, May 17.

The general improvement in trade, which set in last Spring, and which we have adverted to in preceding circulars, was arrested in July by the outbreak of the Continental war; but, as we stated at the end of 1870, slowly, and with fluctuations, some progress was then being made, and we are now happy to say that the improvement is developing itself steadily—there are indications of this on every side.

Our exports, according to official returns, are, for the four months up to the end of April, larger this year than any preceding year, exceeding by a few hundred thousand pounds the corresponding period of 1870, and exceeding by about five millions the corresponding period of 1869.

The manufacturing population in both the cotton, woollen, and metal trades is fully occupied, and some partial strikes for higher wages among the workmen in some of the iron and cotton districts only tend to show how great the demand for labour is, and how independent the "hands" are beginning to feel themselves. A very large and cheap supply of the raw material (cotton) is giving great advantage to Manchester and other manufacturing places. The whole available power of the present machinery is in requisition, and new mills are being built. As respects woollen manufactures, the impetus given by the great demand for army clothing has not been lost on the cessation of that demand, but has extended into all branches of the woollen trade; and, as a natural result of all, and one of the most convincing proofs of the activity of business, we may mention that the amount of cheques and bills cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House up to May 13th this year exceeds by upwards of £138,000,000 the clearances for the corresponding period last year, the figures being—Total cleared 4th January to 13th May, 1871, £1,520,793,000; ditto ditto 4th January to 13th May, 1870, £1,382,562,000.

At the date of our last circular, 23rd February, the Bank of England rate of discount stood at 2½ per cent., but on 2nd March, in expectation of heavy demands for money for French and other loans, the bank directors put up the rate to 3 per cent. The unsettled state of affairs, however, in Paris (the civil war having broken out in the middle of March) stopped all flow of capital from us to the continent, and increased the transmission of their funds to this side, so that we had soon a greater plethora than ever, and the rate fell again to 2½ per cent. The stock of bullion on 23rd February, the date of our last circular, was £21,960,000; on 2nd March it was £21,660,000; on the 13th April it had risen to £22,900,000, and it is now £23,960,000.

Wool.—Our second series of sales for the present year commenced, as had been previously fixed, on 13th ultimo, and closed last night. After the close of the last series in February, there was a good private demand, and both French and German buyers were supplying themselves by private contract, so that there was little doubt that we should open this series of produce sales at a decided advance. The revolutionary movement in Paris in the middle of March damped our expectations a little, and we were fearful that we should have to depend chiefly upon our home buyers when the sales opened; but we were both surprised and pleased to find on the first day a very large attendance of foreigners, the French buyers again being in their places and apparently eager for wool.

A very favourable effect was produced by another rather unexpected demand for America and Canada, to supply which about 10,000 bales were taken, indicating how great would be the assistance we should have from these markets if the American tariff was less prohibitory. The progress of events is certainly tending towards a modification of their excessive duties.

At the opening sale there was great spirit, and prices were quite as high as the best of last series. After a few days a hardening tendency in prices was observable, and all descriptions reached a point higher even than at the corresponding series last year, before the Franco-Prussian quarrel had checked our prospects. The finest flocks fully participated in the advance until the buyers of such qualities seemed supplied. The demand then fell off for this description, and some very fine wools were withdrawn; all other descriptions were sold, and the quantity held—finest wool is quite unimportant. The quantities catalogued were as follows:—

	1871.			1870.
N.S.W. and Queensland ...	26,100 bales, as against			29,000 bales
Victoria	... 93,400	,,	,,	81,400 ,,
South Australia ...	... 34,100	,,	,,	31,200 ,,
Tasmania ...	... 1,900	,,	,,	1,700 ,,
Western Australia ...	... 1,100	,,	,,	1,100 ,,
New Zealand ...	... 17,200	,,	,,	1,500 ,,
Cape of Good Hope ...	... 24,500	,,	,,	16,900 ,,
	192,300			163,200

The Foreigner has taken about 110,000 bales, leaving but a very moderate supply for our home trade, so that we reckon on a great English demand at the next series, commencing 22nd June, and if that be supplemented by even a moderate foreign demand, the large quantity which will then be offered will be readily taken, with no relapse in price.

Copper.—This article remains very stagnant. The French demand is small, and the East Indian has disappeared altogether, so that, although the charters periodically reported from Chili have shown a great falling-off in the exports thence, prices have rather receded than advanced here; and Australian is difficult to sell at £73 10s of £74 per ton. The defeat of the Commune in Paris, which we hope is now near at hand, would give rise to some demand, and might enhance prices £1. The smelters are stocking themselves at rather lower prices with ores and regulus.

Tallow.—There has been a very large business since the date of our last circular, both for export and home use. Prices have fluctuated but very little, though the tendency has been downwards. Present rates are:—Mutton, fair to good, 41s to 42s 3d per cwt.; mixed ditto ditto, 40s 6d to 41s 6d; beef, 40s to 40s 9d. The stock is just about what it was on 22nd February—say 6600 casks.

Hides have continued in steady demand, a preference being shown for light averages. There have been about 8000 hides sold during the past month, at following quotations:—Sydney, 1st light, 5½d to 5¾d per lb.; heavy, 5½d to 5¾d per lb. New Zealand, 1st light, 5½d; 1st heavy, 5¼d. Present stock, 8000 hides.

Leather sells freely. There has been an active demand without material change in price. Best sides have brought 11½d to 12½d per lb; seconds and stained, 11d to 11½d. The quantity both here and afloat is not excessive, and we look for a continuance of full prices. Basils are difficult to move. Strained may be called worth 6½d to 7d per lb.; unstrained, 4¾d to 5d.

Mimosa Bark.—Prices advanced after the date of our last circular, but the demand has again slackened. Present rates are—ground, £9 to £9 5s per ton; chopped, £7 12s 6d to £8 10s, according to quality.

Flax.—There has been a good deal of business done in this article, both for home and export. The usefulness of the fibre is becoming more certain, and present quotations may be considered safe, unless Manila hemp should fall in price materially. Good common to fair dressed New Zealand ranges from £20 to £26, good to fine dressed £27 to £32, extra fine bright clean fibre £34 to £36 per ton.

Oils have attracted very little attention. Black has been sold recently at £34 per ton for pale. Sperm is offering at £82 per ton, at which price 50 tons have lately been sold, but that price is not obtainable for a few small parcels now offering.

Coconut Oil.—This market has continued to advance. Fine Sydney is worth £39 per ton.

Kowrie Gum.—The market has not improved, and prices are lower. The arrivals have been very heavy during this year—1800 tons against 430 tons in 1870. Dealers are overstocked, and purchase very sparingly at the fortnightly auctions, at which large quantities are regularly offered. The only inquiry is for fine bright and pale dry selected gum, which is scarce and wanted; superior, bright and bold, selected £5 12s to £7 7s 6d per cwt.; pale clean scraped dry gum, 60s to 80s per cwt.; medium to good, 35s to 42s per cwt.; chips, good, 26s to 27s per cwt. Stock: 1749 tons against 884 tons last year. Deliveries to 1st May, 1871, 905 tons against 650 tons in 1870.

Wheat.—This market has been very quiet, but prices have by no means declined, and, within the last week, a renewed demand has sprung up from France, whither some 15,000 to 20,000 quarters have been sent at very full prices. If purchases for that market continue, they will enhance our rates here, stocks in the hands of the English farmer being very light; and the quotations coming by telegram from San Francisco are higher than the level of our prices here, and indicate that Californian stocks also must be low. We may call Adelaide wheat worth in this market at present from 61s to 62s per 496 lbs. ex ship; but as there have been up to this time no arrivals for the current season, these quotations must be regarded as nominal. There are about 15,000 quarters afloat just now on their way to this country, of which some 5000 quarters are already overdue, and we think that when the later shipments arrive, they will come to still higher prices than those above quoted.

[Devitt and Hett.]

19th May.

Cotton.—An active demand has prevailed during the past week, and a large business has been done. A slight increase in the American receipts has temporarily checked the improvement, but prices must be quoted ⅛d dearer since the 4th instant. Manufacturers are still doing well, but as they only buy sufficient cotton to supply immediate requirements, they are enabled to prevent any material advance. We think, however, that prices have now touched the bottom. About 100 bales Queensland have been sold at 6½d to 7½d, and 260 bales Fiji at 7½d to 7¾d for fair to good kidney seed description, and 8d for roller ginned; also, a few bales fair Sea Island at 15d to 20d. Middling Upland is 7½d, fair Queensland 7d to 7½d per lb. Stock in United Kingdom 1,014,320 bales, against 620,490 last year. New Zealand Flax.—Since our last report a decided improvement in the market has taken place. About 2000 bales were offered at the sales last week, and met a brisk demand, 1500 finding buyers at full prices. Sales of about 600 bales have been made privately at a slight advance, and stock in first hands is now considerably reduced. There is little prospect of further large arrivals for some time, which makes holders very firm. There will be no further public sales until the 7th proximo. The following list comprises the principal marks sold:—Per Monarch, from Lyttelton, MT £22, BB £24, B £27, IW BK £21, MAH&CO. £21 10s, J&Co. M £20 15s, Flaxbourne Mills £22, North Road Mills £21 5s, TJ £21; per Firth of Clyde, from Blenheim, H&Co. A £25 10s, H&Co. B £17 10s, P&B £26 15s, CG £31 15s, E O=O £25, L&S £32 15s; per Niagara, from Melbourne, T&W £22 5s, according to quality; per William Davie, from Lyttelton, EB £22; per Countess of Kintore, from Auckland, C&D A £27 5s, D in diamond £29, J £22, JSM £22 to £30 15s according to quality, PBP £26 15s, TM £26; per Electra, from Wellington, C&C AI £28, R&G diamond £23 5s; per Timaru, from Auckland, W&M £25, JSM W £22, FM £23 10s, (C&D A £28, C&D B £24 private sale), FWH £18; per Argyleshire, from Auckland, FH £27; per Glenmark, from Lyttelton, BT square £14 10s. Stock on 2nd May, 1112; imports since 1st January 914; delivered 979 tons.

Gum.—The fine sorts of kauri are in good demand at full rates, but the medium and common kinds are extremely dull of sale even at considerably reduced prices. Australian Arabic meets a ready sale at improved rates; 38 casks 15 cases sold at 30s to 36s; common is worth 26s to 28s.

Mimosa Bark has been more freely offered, and late high prices are barely maintained; but as it is still scarce and holders are very firm, no material decline can be quoted. Chopped Adelaide is £9 to £9 10s, ground £9 2s 6d; stock, 300 tons.

New Peerages.—A Parliamentary Return shows what new peerages of the United Kingdom have been created since the beginning of 1830. From that date to July, 1834, 43 peerages were created, Earl Grey being Prime Minister; but seven of them were promotions of peers already in the House of Peers, to a higher rank. Lord Brougham is the first in this list of new peers. Five peers were created in Sir R. Peel's short term of office in 1835. Lord Melbourne then became Prime Minister, and 52 peerages were created between April, 1835, and the end of August, 1841, nine of them being promotions of peers already in the House. Sir R. Peel then returned to power, and seven Peers were created between the latter part of 1841 and July, 1846; two were only promotions of peers in the House. In this list stands the name of His Royal Highness Albert Edward, created Prince of Wales on the 8th of December, 1841. From 1846 to February, 1851, Lord J. Russell being Prime Minister, 16 new peers were created; five were new dignities bestowed upon peers already in the House, including the Prince of Wales, created Earl of Dublin. In 1852 three new peers were created, the Earl of Derby being Premier. In 1856-58 12 were created, Viscount Palmerston being Prime Minister; one of them was but a promotion. In 1858-59, the Earl of Derby being again Prime Minister, 11 new peerages were created, two of them being promotions. In 1859-64, with Viscount Palmerston again Prime Minister, 13 new peerages were created, two of them being promotions. In 1866, Earl Russell being Prime Minister, 10 new peerages were created, one being his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, created Duke of Edinburgh; two were promotions. In 1866-67, the Earl of Derby again Prime Minister, 8 new peers were created. In 1868, Mr. Disraeli being Prime Minister, nine new peerages were created, one being the promotion of a peer. In 1868-70, Mr. Gladstone being Prime Minister, 14 new peers were created. The total number of peerages of the United Kingdom created since the 1st of January 1830, is 203; deducting 31 which did but promote peers already having seats in the House, the number is reduced to 172. The list does not quite come down to the present time; it does not contain the names of Lord Lisgar, Lord Dalling and Bulwer, and Lord Sandhurst. The return states that the number of peers on the roll of the House of Lords was 393 in 1830, 457 in 1840, 448 in 1850, 458 in 1860, and 473 in 1870. The roll for the present session contains 475 names, to which may now be added Lord Dalling and Lord Sandhurst.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 6.

Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Saunders, from Melbourne 4th instant. Passengers—Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton and 2 servants, Captain Whyte, Messrs R. Morrison, C. Styles, J. Budd, R. Rule, L. Blackwood, and 32 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Blackbird (s.), 531 tons, Captain Torrance, from Rockhampton, via intermediate ports. Passengers—For Sydney: Miss and Master Douglas, Miss Byrne, Mrs. Gallaway, Miss Thomas, Messrs. Morrison, White, Norman, and 38 in the steerage. For Melbourne: Mrs. Muirhead, Mrs. W. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. Trepard, Miss Long. J. Ward and Co., agents.

JULY 7.

You Yangs (s.), 552 tons, Captain Clark, from Melbourne July 4. Passengers—Messrs. J. S. Pearson, Curtis, Hebblewhite, Halkett, and 35 in the steerage. W. H. Smith, agent.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 6.

Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton.
Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
Scotsman, for South Sea Islands.
Lady Bowen, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane, &c.; Havilah (s.), for New Caledonia; Essie Black, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 6.

Essie Black, barque, 281 tons, Captain Sivier, for Newcastle, with part of original cargo.

Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Lapthorne, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Tully, Mrs. Farley, Mrs. W. H. Freme and children, Miss Topey, Mr. Tully, and 12 in the steerage.

Egmont (s.), 388 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Miss M'Arthur, Mrs. Sharkey, Messrs. Smythe, Jones, and 10 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 6.

Star of the Sea, from the Macleay River, with 750 bags maize; Hope, from Lake Macquarie, with 38,000 shingles, 2 tons fish; White Cloud, from Clyde River, with 17,000 feet timber; Heather Bell, Maria, Agnes, Tasmania (s.), Sacramento, from Newcastle, with 1016 tons coal; Spray, from Broken Bay, with 400 bushels corn, 30,000 shingles, 1500 spokes; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 30 kegs butter, 28 pigs, 4 calves, 30 sides bacon; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 320 bales hay, 9 bales sheepskins, 13 casks tallow, 33 bags maize, 2 bags horns, 280 bags coke, 5 bales skins, 27 bags potatoes, 1 horse, 20 lambs, 69 hides, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 6.

Bertha, for Tweed River; Flying Cloud, for Macleay River; White Cloud, for Clyde River; Maria, Tasmania (s.), Sacramento, Alarm, for Newcastle; Spray, for Brisbane Water; Esther Maria, for Jervis Bay; Ellen, for Twofold Bay; Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour.

IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

Blackbird (s.), from Rockhampton: 19 hides 2 packages tallow, Ross and Co.; 47 bales skins, 2 packages tallow, 13 hides, 32 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 21 kegs meat, H. Beit; 162 tierces 1 quarter-cask tallow, 26 bales skins, A. J. S. Bank; 489 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Union Bank; 30 bales wool, T. Walker; 3 bundles skins, Allan, Street, and Norton; 1 hogshead tallow, J. A. Turner; 53 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 60 packages tallow, 193 hides, 20 bundles skins, Order. From Gladstone: 4 hides, 1 hogshead tallow, J. A. Turner; 51 hides, 10 packages tallow, 5 bundles skins, Mort and Co.; 13 bags quartz, J. Ward and Co.; 24 hides, 2 hogsheads tallow, 1 bundle skins, Ross and Co. From Brisbane: 1 parcel gold, Bank N. S. Wales; 34 hides, 1 case, F. Gibbins; 20 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 40 cases arrowroot, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 55 bags oysters, 15 packages, Order.

Balclutha (s.), from Melbourne: 1 trunk, Strong and Moreton; 1 case, Black; 10 casks, Webster; 13 packages, J. G. Hanks; 1 case, W. Dyson; 20 bundles hoop iron, 1 package, F. Barker; 3 cases galvanized iron, Goodlet and Smith; 1 case, Savage; 1 case, Brooks and Forster; 33 cases galvanized iron, Lassetter and Co.; 6 packages plants, Magill; 200 bags rice, J. and S. Harris; 1 portmanteau, Clarkson and Hodgson; 4 cases, F. Barker; 2 cases, Russell and Co.; 1 package, Lassetter and Co.; 3 crates, W. Allen; 1 box, T. A. Board; 1 parcel, A. Watson; 1 case, J. Hanks; 4 sacks seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 1 case, Bohler; 1 case, J. Budd; 1 parcel, W. Pierce; 14 bundles bags, W. Williams; 27 packages, Order.

JULY 7.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 1 package, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 1 package, J. G. Cohen; 10 cases preserved meats, J. R. Cattell and Co.; 187 boxes tinplates, Goulburn M. P. Co.; 1 parcel bath bricks, Order; 18 packages empty cases, C. Griffiths; 1 box, J. Parker; 1 box documents, Bank New South Wales; 39 bales pressed hay, C. B. Bond; 9 bales pelts, A. Morris; 1 parcel, Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.; 3 cases wine, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case wine, 100 cases schnapps, Order; 1 case thermometer, Mort and Co.; 16 packages empty cases, J. Brown; 2 crates cauliflower, 3 crates cabbage, H. Mann; 57 packages boots, 1 package, Order; 10 quarter-casks brandy, 19 cases curaçoa, 55 cases vermouth, 13 cases liqueurs, 33 cases absinthe, 2 hogsheads brandy, 2 casks spirits, 1 cask colouring, Curcier and Adet; 3 cases cigars, C. Bent; 4 cases books and stationery, W. Maddock; 8 cases books and stationery, F. and E. Cole; 3 casks loaf sugar, Meyerfield and Co.; 1 parcel, Saywell; 5 coils rope, R. Towns and Co.; 1 case, J. Lee; 1 case cottons, Budd; 1 bag pork, O. H. Brinden; 7 cases varnish, J. C. Neild; 1 case plants, J. Iliffe; 20 boxes candles, Order; 1 case fancy goods, Rittenburg; 1 brougham with shafts, 1 package harness and lamps, 1 pole and splinter-bar, 1 case luggage, 1 trunk, F. Wright and Co.; 6 bundles kangaroo skins, Order; 1 parcel, J. Jacobs; 1 box, 1 trunk effects, Hutchings; 4 bales newspapers, J. S. and Co.; 10 bags flour, Order; 1 truss, Thompson and Giles; 3 crates cabbage, J. Crow; 1 bull, 1 horse, M. Pearson; 1 bundle empty bags, Hogson; 2 cases, 1 truss, Order; 6 crates cabbage, Woodward; 1 parcel, Gordon and Gotch; 4 cases boot uppers, 26 crates cabbage, Order.

EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne: 31 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 2 cases cigars, A. W. Sutton; 1 package tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 5 packages, F. H. Trouton; 2 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 120 cases maizena, M. A. Munn; 3 cases, R. Harnett; 2 packages, Rutledge; 1 case, C. Teakle; 50 cases fruit, L. Hay; 20 cases fruit, Spurway; 20 cases fruit, Betts; 100 cases fruit, J. J. Watts; 92 cases fruit, C. Hay; 35 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 78 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 1 case, J. G. Hanks; 1 case, E. James; 101 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 2 cases, M. Moss and Co.; 34 bags oysters, M. Martin; 13 packages plants, Magill; 5 bags oysters, C. Towers; 1 case, Gordon and Gotch; 314 hides, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 cases, Shepherd and Co.; 1 package, Beilby and Scott; 125 bags maize, D. Brown; 1 case, J. Ross; 1 case, L. Moss; 1 case, Wilson; 91 cases fruit, 14 bags nuts, F. Lawless; 403 bags maize, C. and R. B. Co.; 30 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 21 bags maize, E. Lowther; 48 bags maize, Nipper and See; 65 bags maize, H. Clarke; 25 bags maize, R. J. Hardy; 9 bags maize, Blake and M'Donald; 24 bags oysters, 37 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 10 packages plants, Baptist and Son; 27 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 78 cases fruit, 11 packages, H. Hargraves; 15 bags oysters, Cameron; 37 cases fruit, 1 turtle, Gibbons; 39 bags oysters, 44 cases fruit, P. James.

Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane: 4 packages tobacco, 3 hogsheads rum, 2 cases, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 5 cases, Meyerfeld and Co.; 4 packages tobacco, 3 packages tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 5 bags pepper, Lender and Co.; 89 packages, F. H. Trouton; 39 packages, H. Harper; 9 packages, Myers and Cantor; 255 bars iron, 6 kegs nails, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 23 cases schnapps, 10 cases, M. Moss and Co.; 1 package, W. E. Davey; 50 cases maizena, M. A. Munn; 2 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 1 package, H. Moore; 2 bars iron, City Iron Works; 2 casks plants, Magill; 3 packages, S. Purchase; 2 packages, J. Baptist and Son; 20 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 1 package, H. P. Palser; 1 package, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 package, Elliott, Brothers; 2 packages, E. Cramp; 13 bags pepper, 9 bags barley, R. Elliott; 1 package, T. Walker; 1 package, J. Keep; 1 case, Mackenzie; 1 bale leather, Hilder and Abigail; 6 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 4 cases, J. Hughes; 3 packages, E. Vickery; 1 chest opium, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 75 bags sugar, Frazer and Co.; 1 package, Moor, Henderson, and Bowcher; 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 packages, Butler, Brothers; 7 packages, Jones and Co.; 3 packages, Murray, Dunlop, and Co.; 2 cases, J. Isaacs and Co.; 5 kegs butter, G. Coulter; 3 packages, W. E. Davey; 16 cases, Alderson and Son; 1 case, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 27 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 4 cases fruit, M'Donell; 1 case, Hoffnung and Co.; 4 cases, Cowan; 40 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 10 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy; 10 kegs butter, 1 case cheese, 19 cases fruit, F. Gibbons; 1 set wheels, J. Robertson; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, C. and R. B. Co.; 40 cases fruit, P. James; 6 cases fruit, 7 bags oats, J. Cameron. For Maryborough: 24 packages, Brown and Co; 1 package, A. W. Sutton; 2 cases kerosene, Hoffnung and Co.; 80 bars 6 bundles iron, 3 packages, F. H. Trouton; 3 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 50 boxes candles, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 1 case vestas, Sippell, Brothers; 1 package, Scott, Henderson and Co.; 4 packages, E. Vickery; 8 packages, Levick and Co.; 4 packages, J. Keep; 1 package, Hilder and Abigail; 31 cases fruit, J. Duffin and Son; 5 bags flour, F. Humphrey; 7 packages, Jones and Co.; 1 case, Pedlow, M'Gurren, and Co.; 3 packages, Murray, Dunlop, and Co.; 1 case, D. Jones and Co.; 7 packages, F. Gibbons; 1 case, J. Isaacs and Co.; 26 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 1 case, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 20 cases fruit, P. James; 6 pakages, Tate and Smith. For Rockhampton: 1 package, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 package, Myers and Cantor; 15 cases chairs, 7 packages, J. Isaacs and Co.; 2 bags peas, Law, Somner, and Co.

Scotsman, for South Sea Islands: 40 cases geneva, 10 casks beer, Burrows and Barnard; 4 packages tobacco, 28 cases geneva, 13 packages brandy, 13 packages ammunition, 20 boxes soap, 20 sacks flour, 20 cases cordials, 34 packages, Biffen and Clarke; 20 cases geneva, 5 boxes tobacco, 10 casks beer, 21 bags sugar, 20 boxes soap, 30 kegs beef, 20 casks bread, 30 packages, T. and J. Skinner; 2 packages tea, 11 packages, On Chong and Co.; 2 bags coffee, 11 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 7 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 4 packages, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 9 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 30 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 3 packages, S. Rabone; 3 coils rope, 1 case copper, 1 case ironmongery, J. Keep.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne: 19 pieces timber, 6 pieces iron, J. Young; 50 packages fruit, J. James; 4 bags nuts, 185 packages fruit, Woodward; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 45 packages fruit, J. Wilkins; 140 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 60 packages fruit, Murphy and Son; 54 bags maize, 9 bags oysters, 21 cases fruit, R. Langley; 20 bags oysters, P. Cowan; 227 bags maize, E. Lowther; 1050 bags maize, Nipper and See; 100 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 80 cases fruit, P. James; 116 doors, Williams and Co.; 36 packages salmon, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 50 packages fruit, J. M'Roberts; 410 bags maize, Blake and M'Donald; 70 packages fruit, J. Wetherill; 120 packages fruit, Mrs. Hay; 130 packages fruit, L. Hay; 441 bags maize, S. Cohen; 1 case, P. Adams; 2 packages, J. Berry; 52 packages fruit, P. Cullen; 451 bags maize, R. J. Hardy; 2800 spokes, W. Bull; 15 tons shale, Hartley Kerosene Oil Co.; 11 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 4 cases hats, B. Braun.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Havilah (s.), this day, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORT DENISON AND CLEVELAND BAY.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Lady Bowen (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Annie Sise, this day, at 6 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

THE mails by the steamship RANGOON will be closed at the General Post Office, on THURSDAY, the 13th of July, 1871, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 12th July.

For unregistered letters, at 9 a.m., on THURSDAY, 13th July.

For newspapers, books, and packets, at 8 a.m., on THURSDAY, 13th July.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received at the General Post Office, on THURSDAY, 13th July, as follows, viz:—up to 10 a.m., on payment of a late fee of 6d.; up to 10.30 a.m., on payment of a late fee of 1s 6d.

DIRECT MAILS VIA SUEZ.

DIRECT Mails are made up at the General Post Office, by the contract packets via Suez, for the following places, viz.:—Melbourne, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, Ceylon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Hongkong, Aden, Suez; Austrian Post Office, Alexandria (enclosing correspondence for Trieste, or marked via Trieste); Malta, Gibraltar, Marseilles, the Travelling Post Office from Marseilles to Lyons (enclosing correspondence for France and for the Travelling Post Office in France), and the United Kingdom via Southampton and via Brindisi.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, July 6: Boomerang (s.), 345 tons, Captain Lake, for Cleveland Bay, via Port Denison; Lady Bowen (s.), 425 tons, Captain Cottier, for Brisbane and Northern Ports; Pet, barque, 268 tons, Captain Burch, for Adelaide, via Newcastle; Novelty, barque, 367 tons, Captain Nearing, for Petropaulovski.

The Balclutha (s.) left the Sandridge Railway Pier, Melbourne, on Tuesday, July 4th, at 1.45 p.m., cleared the Heads at 5.30 p.m.; passed Wilson's Promontory at 2.20 a.m. on the 5th, Cape Howe at 8.30 p.m. same day; Cape St. George 10.30 a.m. on the 6th, entered Sydney Heads at 6.30 p.m., and arrived at the Company's Wharf at 7.30 p.m. Fresh N. and N.W. winds prevailed throughout the passage.

The Blackbird (s.) left Rockhampton on June 29, at 6 p.m.; made fast to Friend's wharf, Gladstone, at 7.30 a.m.; at 4 p.m. same day, left Gladstone, and arrived at Brisbane at 10.30 a.m. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather throughout. Left Brisbane on July 3, at 7 p.m.; rounded Cape Moreton at 3 a.m., on the 4th; entered Sydney Heads at 8 a.m., on the 6th; and made fast to the Grafton Wharf at 8.45 a.m. Encountered light variable winds to Port Stephens, from thence strong head winds and fine weather.

The Agnes Irving (s.) sailed last night, for Grafton, with the English mails.

The Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne, and Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton, left this port yesterday afternoon.

The You Yangs (s.) left Melbourne on the 4th instant, cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6 p.m. on same day, rounded Wilson's Promontory at 4 p.m. on the 5th, and passed Gabo Island at 11.45 p.m. same day, and arrived at Sydney Heads at 1 a.m., and at the wharf at 2 a.m. on the 7th. Experienced strong N.W. winds to Wilson's Promontory, and moderate N.W. winds and fine weather the remainder of the passage.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 5.—Prince Alfred, barque, Sim, from Sydney.
July 5.—Old Dominion, ship, Morse, from Adelaide, with 167 tons flour and bran.
July 6.—Moonta, ship, Barnason, from Melbourne.
July 6.—William Acker, barque, Beer, from Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 6.—Southern Cross, Rebecca, Hirondelle, Prompt, Clara, Abert, Dart, Eagle, from Sydney.

PORTIONS OF WRECK DISCOVERED.—There is now on the Nine-mile Beach, between Great Redhead and Reed's Mistake, a boiler, with ironwork attached, which has apparently belonged to some steamboat. Two gentlemen who rode out yesterday from Newcastle, report that it lies four or five miles to the south of Redhead, about half-way between high and low water mark. The boiler is visible, though partly covered with sand, and there is a shaft, or rod, some yards in length still attached to it, and possibly more might be discovered if the sand were removed. No fragments of woodwork were seen along the beach. Perhaps some reader of the *Chronicle* may be able to explain the matter. There was a report some time ago that a steamer had been lost near Redhead.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, July 6.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 5.—Gottenburg (s.), from New Zealand; Macedon (s.), from Sydney; Turkish Empire, from London; Corrido, from Sourabaya; Ann and Jane, Annie Moore, from Newcastle; Mohican, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

July 5.—Tamar (s.), for Launceston.

The large clipper ship Turkish Empire arrived in the bay yesterday from London. A gloom was cast over the ship at the beginning of the voyage by the drowning of three of the crew in the Channel. The accident occurred during a heavy blow on March 16, while the hands were out on the jibboom, and four of them were precipitated into the water. A boat, with the mate and four of the crew, was lowered quickly, and one of the men picked up, but the other three, although life-buoys were thrown to them, were unfortunately drowned. Their names were William Smith, boatswain, and David Christie and W. Adams, seamen.—*Argus*, July 4.

The ship Mary Shepherd, which was on fire on Sunday morning, is still in the same position where she was towed from her berth at the railway pier. Tenders have been called for raising her, and no time will be lost in getting her afloat again. In justice to the crews of the screw steamships Balclutha and Omeo, it ought to be mentioned that they rendered valuable aid in endeavouring to put out the fire, and removing the ship from the pier.—*Argus*, July 4.

By latest advices by this mail, it appears that Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons, of Blackwall, are about launching their new screw steamship Northumberland, for the Melbourne trade. This enterprising firm intend making every effort to ensure success with this latest addition to their fine fleet, and she is reported to be a magnificent specimen of marine architecture, possessing all the latest improvements in passenger accommodation, &c.—*Argus*, July 4.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.

July 3.—Letitia, from Mauritius, 76 days out, and dismantled; Freetrader, Fairy Rock, from Newcastle; Malcolm, from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURE.

July 2.—King Oscar, Jeannette, Loutit, for Brisbane.

SHANGHAI.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.—W. Turner, from Sydney.
April 22.—Ellen Morris, from Sydney.
April 25.—Albion, from Sydney.
April 28.—Harmon, from Sydney.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

April 30.—Tekli, Havilah, from Newcastle.
May 8.—C. C. Leary, from Newcastle; Marie, from Sydney.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney:—Queen of Nations, Donald; La Hogue, Goddard; Carricks, Locke; Borealis, Beard; Ann Duthie, Birnie; Zemindar, Johnson; Maid of Judah, Bain; John Duthie, Robinson; William Duthie, Johnson; Anglo-Saxon, Davidson; Sarah Grice, Green; Abergeldie Duthie; Nineveh, Barnet.

MR. ASHBURY'S NEW YACHT.—There was a trial of Mr. Ashbury's yacht Livonia, with Commodore Thellusson' yacht Guinevere, in May. The course was that known as the Queen's, extending from Ryde Pier to windward round the vessel anchored off Yarmouth, back round the Nab Light, and home to the pier. In turning to windward the Livonia had the advantage, and when in returning, the yachts passed Cowes, she was half a minute ahead. Between the Castle Point and Ryde the Guinevere passed her, and rounded the Nab a minute before her, taking a long reach for Stokes Bay. The Livonia, keeping closer to the wind, tacked on her weather side, and got in front of her antagonist. The owner of the Livonia and all on board her expressed themselves satisfied with her performance, especially when turning to windward.—*European Mail*, May 19.

TRIAL TRIP.—The Indus, screw steamer, the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was down the Clyde on May 10 on her trial trip, and the mean of four runs of the measured mile attained a speed of 13.5 knots per hour.—*European Mail*, May 19.

THE ABERGELDIE.—Left Sydney February 5, passed New Zealand 17th; rounded Cape Horn March 12th. Experienced strong N. and N.W. winds to latitude 30 S. Crossed the Equator April 6th, in longitude 32 W.; made Prawle Point April 30th, and arrived at Gravesend May 2.—*European Mail*, May 19.

RECORD OF WRECKS.—The number of wrecks reported for the present year up to date of April 22nd is 732.

THE LATEST COOLIE TRAGEDY.

THE following are particulars of this tragedy, as compiled from statements made by the Chinese survivors, and reprinted from successive issues of the daily *China Mail*:—

Startling intelligence was brought over this morning (May 8th) from Macao by the steamer White Cloud, to the effect that a ship of the name of Don Juan, formerly the Dolores Ugarte, Captain Garay, which a few days ago sailed from this harbour to Macao, where she was sold and her name changed, has been burnt on the high seas, together with a large number of coolies *en route* as "passengers" to Callao. Since the arrival of the White Cloud a fishing junk came into the harbour bringing over here 50 of the "passengers" who had been rescued by the master of the junk from the burning vessel. The junk master stated that on the morning of Sunday last, about 1 or 2 o'clock, he saw a ship on fire, and heard cries of "save life." On going near to the direction of the cry he saw a number of Chinamen clinging to a mast, crying for help. He took them on board, and they numbered 50 altogether. These men have been handed over to the Captain Superintendent of Police, and are lodging in the gaol. They present the most abject appearance, some with their backs fearfully scalded, others with legs, arms, and body severely burnt, and not a few of them with swollen eyes. Some of these men can hardly walk and are suffering under agonising pain. A great number of them were entirely naked, while a few had tattered and half-burnt rags on their persons. One or two of the seriously injured men are not expected to live, but under the kind care of Mr. Douglas, the gaol superintendent, it is to be hoped that they may recover. There are about ten of them placed in the gaol hospital for treatment.

The following is a version of the tragedy as given by the men themselves. They said they embarked on board the ship on the 25th April last, and sailed in her on the 4th instant for Callao. On the 6th instant (Saturday last) about mid-day, the ship was discovered to be on fire on deck. The Europeans were trying to put the fire out, but without success. All this time they were below the hold, with the hatches battened down. When the fire had gone too far, one of the Europeans wrenched off the lock which fastened down the hatches. They all made a rush to the hatch, for by this time the hold was filled with smoke, and a great many of the men were suffocated. When they came on deck they saw the Europeans leaving in boats, one of which, owing to the struggle the Europeans were making to get into it, was swamped, and all that were in it drowned. There were four boats in the vessel, but one of them was burnt before it was lowered, the two others rowed away, but what had become of them these men cannot tell. Some of the foreigners that could not get into the boats jumped into the water and were drowned. The person who broke open the hatches likewise jumped into the water and was drowned. He was almost the last European that left the ship. He shouted out to them to flee for their lives. By the time the passengers were let out and came on deck, the mainmast of the ship had been partially burnt, and the passengers cut it off and threw it into the water. A great many jumped into the water to catch hold of it as the only means of deliverance. Some of them failed to get at it and were drowned. Those who were able to do so clung to it and witnessed the ship burnt to the water's edge. They kept shouting for help, and a fishing junk was attracted to the scene. The ship was burning from mid-day on Saturday until 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, when they were rescued. At that time the fire had reached the copper sheathing on the hull close to the water. They could not tell how the fire originated, but it was certain it did not begin in the hold where they were. A young lad about seventeen said he was one of the twelve told off to act as cooks, who were all privileged to be on deck. He was in the kitchen at the time the fire occurred, and therefore could not say how it originated. He believed it to have occurred through some Europeans playing with their fire-arms. He heard them fire many shots, and shortly after the alarm of fire was raised. It was fully one hour after the alarm that the hatch was opened to the passengers; but at this time the sails and everything on deck had been burnt. The vessel had on board more than 650 coolies, and he could not tell how many Europeans were on board. He was sure of the number of coolies, as he had, along with the eleven others, to prepare their meals. One of the men who was in the hold gave the locality of the fire as the captain's cabin, which was in the stern, and was close to the hold where they were. The fire spread with wonderful rapidity, and soon filled the hold with smoke, which suffocated a great many, and prevented their escape.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JULY 6.

40 bales woolpacks, 1000 boxes candles, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
1 case haberdashery, Reading, Son, and Steffanoni
2 cases watches and jewellery, Jacobs and Co.
100 cases brandy, Tucker and Co.
1 case leather, Alderson and Sons
2 packages jewellery, 4 cases plate, Hardy, Brothers
1 case drapery, Hobson and Whiting
20 packages hardware, J. Macintosh
5 casks rivets, Marsden and Sons
489 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Union Bank
1 case drapery, Young and Lark
1 package music, Elvy and Co.
4 cases fancy goods, Hamburger, Brothers
1 case watches, H. Delarue
5 packages drapery, L. and E. Hordern
8 packages hardware, Faux and Beard
3 cases boots and grindery, E. Vickery
50 cases schnapps, M. Moss and Co.
15 bales paper, 1 cask ink, S. Bennett
60 casks rum, W. Wolfen and Co.
1 cask musk, E. Row and Co.
62 casks tar, 5 casks pitch, 42 anchors, 5 casks lampblack, 8 bales cotton waste, 157 grindstones, 115 kegs nails, 6 bales cordage, 8 packages ironmongery, J. Keep
18 cases confectionery, W. Dunn
20 cases moselle, A. Chisholm
11 tanks malt, Eldred and Spence
1 case paper, 81 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
2 cases drapery, W. Price and Co.
1 case drugs, 5 cases machinery, 360 kegs paint, 150 casks cement, 6 casks lamps, 12 casks ink, 20 packages glassware, Beilby and Scott
8 cases hats, 1 case trimmings, B. Braun
12 packages drapery, Farmer and Co.
6 cases capers, 5 cases meats, 16 cases curry, 2 cases essence of lemon, J. R. Cattell and Co.
1480 bags wheat, 250 bags flour, Nipper and See
4 cases drapery, E. Way
1 case ribbons, Perry, Brothers
100 quarter-casks vinegar, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
3 cases drapery, D. Jones and Co.
31 packages drapery, H. Woolnough and Co.
3 cases saddlery, W. H. Simpson
1 case jewellery, Flavelle, Brothers, and Roberts
1 case haberdashery, J. Burton
8 packages drapery, R. Gray and Son
4 cases drapery, Cable and Tickle
1 case jewellery, Berens and Seligmann
1 case pipes, Myers and Solomon
2 packages jewellery, W. Mac Donnell and Co.
1 package drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
13 packages drapery, Keep and Parsons
7 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
2 cases drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
40 cases arrowroot, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
2283 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Bank of New South Wales
1 case jewellery, W. Saber
8 cases seeds, J. Baptist and Sons
40 casks linseed meal, 5 casks canary seed, 7 cases drugs, M. A. Worms and Co.
5 boxes opium, Sam Kum Ti
26 bridge rails, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
30 bales bags, Colonial Sugar Co.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 6.	8.30 a.m.	W.S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	W.S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5. p.m.	W.S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JULY 6.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
QUEENSLAND.		
Cardwell	Calm. Like rain	
Townsville	Calm. Like rain	
Bowen	S. Cloudy	
Port Mackay	SW. Cloudy	
Clermont	SE. Cloudy	
Waverley	SW. Dull	
Nebo	Calm. Dull	
Rockhampton	Calm. Dull	
Hawkwood	Calm. Showery	
Maryborough	SE. Cloudy	
Gayndah	SE. Showery	
Roma	SE. Cloudy	
Brisbane	SW. Cloudy	
Toowoomba	Calm. Cloudy	
Dalby	Calm. Cloudy.	
N. S. WALES.		
Tenterfield	W. Showery	W. Fine
Casino	NW. Cloudy	W. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Cloudy	S., light Fine, clear
Clarence Heads	NW., light. Showery	SSW., light. Fine
Glen Innes	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Inverell	W. Showery.	W. Fine
Port Macquarie	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
West Kempsey	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Armidale	SW. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy	S., light. Cloudy
Gunnedah	Calm. Cloudy	S., light. Clear
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Cloudy	NW. Fine
Singleton	W. Fine	NW. Fine
Maitland	NW. Fine, clear	W., strong. Fine
Port Stephens	W. Fine, sea rough	W. Fine, sea rough
Newcastle	W. Fine, sea smooth	W by N. Sea smooth
Barranjuee	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine	W. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine, sea smooth	SW. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	W. Dull	W. Fine
Kiama	W., light. Fine	W., fresh. Fine
Jervis Bay	WSW., light. Fine	SW. Fine, sea smooth
Goulburn	NW. Cloudy	SW., fresh. Fine, cold
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Araluen	WNW. Fine	WNW. Fine
Moruya	WNW. Fine	NW. Fine
Queanbeyan	W. Fine	W. Fine, clear
Bombala	SW. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Cooma	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Eden	SW., light. Fine	S. Fine
Yass	Calm. Cloudy	S. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	WSW. Cloudy
Tumut	SE. Raining	S. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Snowing	W. Cloudy
Albury	W. Dull, raining	Calm. Dull
Mount Victoria	W., strong. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Bathurst	SW. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy, cold
Carcoar	Calm. Raining	SW. Raining
Mudgee	Calm. Cloudy	W. Cloudy, like rain
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Merriwa	W. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Dull	Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy	W. Dull, cloudy
Orange	SE. Cloudy	S. Cloudy
Forbes	SW. Like rain.	SW. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Young	SW. Dull	S. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	NE. Cloudy	Calm. Dull
Urana	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Deniliquin	NW. Foggy	SSW. Cloudy
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Moulamein	Calm. Foggy	SW. Dull
Balranald	Calm. Foggy	SSW. Cloudy
Euston	Calm. Foggy	SW. Like rain
Wentworth	SSW. Cloudy.	S. Cloudy.
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne	NW. Fine	
Queenscliff	W. Fine	
Cape Schank	W. Overcast, showery	
Cape Otway	W. Cloudy, showery	
Portland	WSW. Fine.	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Guichen Bay	SW. Fine	
Adelaide	SSW. Cloudy	
M'Donnell Bay	SW by S. Fine.	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

BAROMETER.—Melbourne, 30·112; Queenscliff, 30·06; Cape Schank, 29·80; Cape Otway, 29·902; Portland, 30·150; Guichen Bay, 30·190; Adelaide 30·144.

THERMOMETER.—Melbourne, 46°; Queenscliff, 47°; Cape Schank, 50°; Cape Otway, 52°; Portland, 57°; Guichen Bay, 54·8; Adelaide, 50·7.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 28' 1" East. 2nd June, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JULY 5, 1871. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·239	42·0	93	W.	7	0·2	10	0·00	5·0
P.M. 3	·094	50·0	82	W.	5	0·1	10		
" 9	·080	47·8	84	WSW.	13	0·8	10		4·5
Mean ...	30·138	46·6	86·3		8	0·4	10·0		4·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·028.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 51·5 | Sun-maximum .... 78·0
Minimum .... 40·0 | Grass-minimum .... 36·0 }

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 85·0 at 2.0 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 59·4.

Total rainfall from January 1st to July 6th = 44·776 inches.
Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·011 inches.
Average rainfall for the period January 1st to July 1st during the previous 14 years, 33·639 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—July 6, 1871. Barometer.	Tempra. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches.
TENTERFIELD	85		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	—	—	0·05
GRAFTON	23		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	60·4	48·5	0
NARRABRI	182		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	—	0·27
ARMIDALE	82	3278	30·216	39·0	78	SW.	4·0	46·2	36·1	0·29
P. M'QUARIE	0		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	57·3	45·5	0·10
MURRURUNDI	113	1050	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	38·3	0
CASSILIS	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	70·1	36·2	0·06
DUBBO	230		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	54·9	—	0
MUS'ELBR'K	96		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	58·8	46·3	0
MUDGEE	120		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	46·4	35·0	0
W. M'TLAND	16		—	—	—	NW.	9·0	52·0	42·9	0
NEWCASTLE	1	112	29·936	47·7	72	W.	1·4	53·3	41·8	0
ORANGE	132	2891	—	—	—	S.	4·0	44·5	—	0
BATHURST	100	2333	—	40·0	79	SW.	1·6	50·5	27·0	0
PAR'AMATTA	16		—	—	—	W.	1·0	51·0	46·0	0
SYDNEY	5	155	30·084	47·6	70	W.	0·7	51·5	41·4	0
W'LL'GONG.	0		—	—	—	W.	—	57·4	43·7	0
GOULBURN	57	2129	30·169	39·7	89	NW.	0·2	47·8	33·8	0
W. WAGGA	164		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	—	33·9	0·16
QUEANB'Y'N	63		—	—	—	W.	1·0	42·2	33·7	0
DENILIQUIN	278	410	30·250	42·0	91	NW.	—	52·1	—	0
KIANDRA	84	4640	30·254	32·8	75	Calm.	0·0	—	21·9	0
COOMA	47		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	44·6	27·8	0
ALBURY	163	572	—	—	—	W.	4·0	—	—	0·17
EDEN	0	107	29·873	48·7	80	SW.	1·0	56·0	44·1	0

Snowing at Kiandra.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JULY 7, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	7.7	5.1	Full Moon	2nd
MOON	10.28 p.m.	10.31 a.m.	Last quarter	9th
MERCURY	6.52 a.m.	4.31 p.m.	New Moon	18th
VENUS	9.47 a.m.	8.33 p.m.	First quarter	25th
MARS	11.29 a.m.	11.47 p.m.	Perigee	2nd and 30th
JUPITER	6.53 a.m.	4.37 p.m.		
SATURN	4.22 p.m.	6.34 a.m.	Moon's age, 19·0 days.	

MOON.—G.S. Declination, 3rd; in Equator, 9th; G.N. Declination, 17th; in Equator, 24th; G.S. Declination, 30th; Apogee, 14th.

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 11h. 42m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—The first place at the late competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service was won by William Russell Barry, nephew of the Rev. Zachary Barry, LL.D., of Paddington.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 5.—Douglas, from London; Lookout, from Richmond River.

DEPARTURE.

July 5.—Southern Cross (s.), for Hobart Town.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURES.

July 5.—New England (s.), for Sydney.
July 6.—Grafton (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

July 5.—Lalla Rookh, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURE.

July 5.—Star Queen, for London.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1871.

WE are to recognise, it seems, a new nationality and a new sovereignty in our immediate neighbourhood, for we have been favoured with a copy of a real *Government Gazette* issued by King THAKOMBAU, under the hand and seal of his Prime Minister. Having been hitherto a despotic chief, after the manner of barbarians, he now, in imitation of greater potentates, proceeds to "crown the edifice," and present to his grateful and admiring subjects the blessings of constitutional government. Some men are born to greatness, some men achieve greatness, and some men have greatness thrust upon them. THAKOMBAU might claim a position in the first and third of these celebrated categories. He was a chief by inheritance and descent; the royalty has been thrust upon him. Had he lived more remote from the active races of the world, he might have died a chief in some little border squabble. But civilization came to him without his seeking, and has altered his destinies. The Anglo-Saxons, from America on the one side and Australia on the other, have gathered in his dominions, have disclosed the value of the land he nominally governs, and have created a necessity for settled civilised rule, which has promoted him to the rank of royalty. He has not sought that position, and has endeavoured for years past to vest his sovereignty elsewhere, but he could get no one to assume the responsibilities. He is forced therefore to try and rise equal to the occasion. The demand for government is imperious; and he must either put himself at the head of the movement, or disappear altogether. How far he will be able to play the part prescribed for him remains to be seen. It will not very much matter if he is not able to sign his name to his royal edicts; for many a great potentate of the Middle Ages made the sign manual with his thumb or with the hilt of his sword. Nor will it be an insoluble difficulty that he should know very little about the art of government as practised among the civilized races, for constitutional monarchy has managed to get along with the principal part played by men of very small aptitudes. But the one thing essential for the success of his reign is, that a majority of his natural, or naturalized, subjects should acquiesce in it, and this, at present, seems to be the principal flaw of the proceedings. Constitutionalism is already so far developed as that his Majesty's Opposition is in vigorous activity; there appears to be some doubt whether it may not be in a majority, in which case the young kingdom may be distracted in its infancy by the troubles of a Cabinet crisis.

The establishment of government seems to be a sort of *coup d'état*, secretly planned and publicly announced, but fortunately without the bloodshed which accomplishes similar processes in older countries, but for which something like a precedent might be found in the history of the little republics of ancient Greece. Lord KIMBERLEY has given the English residents in Fiji to understand that they must shift for themselves as best they can; but beyond that he treated them to no kind of advice. They are left, therefore, entirely to their own discretion; and it is not unnatural that many of them should consider that the least objectionable course would be to insinuate the usages of Anglo-Saxon administration by and through the agency of the existing potentate. This would be substantially imitating the course adopted in the Hawaiian Islands. To have pushed THAKOMBAU aside would have been an act of violence not justified by any refusal on his part to co-operate with the white settlers, and would have involved the certainty of a war with the natives, while to make him king, and to govern in his name, satisfies the doctrine of legitimacy. The scheme, however, seems to have been carried out, not after any general consultation amongst the white population, and the designation by those of the persons fitted for advising the KING, but to have been planned by a few of the most daring and energetic spirits. The remainder are offered the alternative of submitting or rebelling by force. This is the way in which authority is generally set up, except in trained republican communities like the United States of America, where, under the influence of the habit of self-government, any chance collection of immigrants crystallizes itself instantly into the typical form of democratic administration. In Fiji no such self-acting process is possible. The English, American, and native population could not spontaneously cohere or form a political organism that would satisfy the whole. It was necessary that a beginning should be made and a nucleus formed, round which the rest might ultimately range itself in order. Whether this has been effectively done, or whether the attempt will prove abortive, will depend mainly upon the view taken by those who are not parties to the transaction; but it was certainly a stroke of statecraft to secure not only the assent of THAKOMBAU, but his personal appearance at the inauguration of government, and his public request to the people to assist him in carrying it through. The Opposition may probably think that if the right thing has been done, it has been done at the wrong time, in the wrong way, and by the wrong persons; in which case, they have two alternatives before them—either to disown the whole transaction, and to demand that it shall be done over again, in a more public and systematic manner, or else to be content to transmute the first self-elected Administration into a form adapted to their tastes. This latter will be the most peaceful plan, but those persons who seize the supreme power are generally found, from NAPOLEON downwards, to have a dislike to the process of transmutation, and use all the arts of fraud and force to prevent it; and it will be unfortunate for Fiji if its first attempt at government result only in revolutions and counter revolutions.

The number of officials in the first Fiji Cabinet certainly seems large compared with the number of people and the extent of the country to be governed, and THAKOMBAU might have been able to govern comfortably with fewer advisers; but, perhaps, the numbers might have been determined quite as much by the necessities of the conspirators as by those of the King. Politicians must live in Fiji as well as in Australia; and if offices are provided for men instead of the right men being found for the offices, why it is but imitating the example set by the highly respectable communities of Australia. We can imagine, indeed, that the establishment of government in Fiji may lead to a very large immigration there of the class of persons who, if not particularly fitted for the duty of government, at least think themselves so. The colonies abound in gentlemen of this description—square pegs who have never been able to get into round holes, and round pegs who have never been able to get into square holes—men who have tried a great variety of occupations and have succeeded in none, and who have at last come to the conclusion that their real vocation is political life, but who have hitherto found Australian constituencies singularly inaccessible to the same conviction. THAKOMBAU will find any number of these gentlemen ready to advise him, and to take any number of offices to which he may appoint them. If his choice is at present limited he need have no anxiety as to the future. The raw material for Cabinets exists in abundance, and he can have any number of responsible advisers on remitting the passage money.

It will be necessary, however, to provide adequate salaries, and the task of the Finance Minister in the new Administration will not be the least arduous. Taxes must be imposed to pay the expenses of regular government; and Fiji, though full of the promise of prosperity, has not yet attained a degree of wealth which will yield much to the tax-gatherer. Profits are still in their beginnings, and with most of the settlers on the lands the outlay of capital predominates over the ingathering of receipts. It is essential to the success of any form of government that the Administration should be rigidly economical, and that the unproductive expenditure should be kept down to the lowest point.

THAKOMBAU's elevation to the rank of royalty will not of itself extend his dominions; he only rules over part of Fiji, and this incompleteness of dominion was one of the reasons urged against the acceptance of the sovereignty of Great Britain. At the same time THAKOMBAU has taken the right step to increase his dominion. A vigorous and capable kingdom always extends itself when surrounded by ill-governed and less advanced tribes; and if the white settlers succeed in using THAKOMBAU's name and influence to establish a valid government, they will, sooner or later, extend its influence over the whole group, for the expansive force of civilization is irresistible.

WHENEVER New South Wales has appeared in London to show the products of her industry, the act has been attended with good results. A better understanding has arisen between the mother country and her colony. The utility of this distant continent to England has been better apprehended, and the links that bind us together uniformly strengthened. When Mr. JOHN MACARTHUR showed the produce of his merino sheep in 1821, and received the two gold medals of the Society of Arts to mark their sense of the value of this application of his skill to the growth of wool, he did the best thing that could be done to draw the capital of England to the silent and untenanted lands of this colony. But for his determination to show what could be done here, New South Wales might now be nothing better than a penal settlement, and the establishment of Victoria yet matter for the future historian. Every successive opportunity that has been seized of showing the resources of this colony has resulted in an increase to our population and wealth, and the dimensions of our market for raw materials. Australia as a field for investment has come to be better understood; and distinctly associated with the improvement of this understanding has been the rise of the credit of the colony—a consideration itself of the highest importance. It is therefore with feelings of lively satisfaction that we perceive ourselves again well represented in the International Exhibition of London. Our Commissioners appear to have ably availed themselves of the materials at their command, and to have selected gentlemen well qualified to carry out their wishes in London. The scope afforded this year was limited. A change of opinion has come over the Royal Commissioners respecting the utility of "great exhibitions," and they conceived the idea of sectional exhibitions, as at once something newer, more manageable, and really more instructive than the gigantic and incomprehensible affairs of former years. They determined upon a round of the arts and sciences—some two or three of the arts being represented each year in conjunction with painting and sculpture, either in their application to the utilities of life, or standing apart as great refiners of national taste and stimulators of moral sense. This year the woollen and worsted manufacture and pottery are thoroughly represented, together with the products of genius and skill in breathing stone and animate canvas. In consequence of the interest at present attaching to education, the appliances of the primal technical instructor were added to the list. The programme, therefore, was well nigh exclusive of a colony such as this, which for the most part has but raw materials to offer in exchange for the products and manufactures of other lands. But still it was determined to find a creep-hole by which admission for New South Wales should be gained, and the attempt has happily succeeded. In collecting objects for exhibition in the colony, the Commissioners interpreted the programme with great freedom. They assumed that things not embraced by the classification adopted in respect of the industrial arts specified, might take their place under the vaguer generalisation of educational and instructional apparatus. Maps, books, collections of timber—all instructively arranged, collections of minerals and the like, might, they thought, be well grouped as educational. Mr. SEDGWICK COWPER's instructions, therefore, were "By all means get in. If foiled at one point, try another; and if, possible, prevent the collection being split up." Those who made themselves acquainted with the facts which appeared in our impression of yesterday will have perceived how well the secretary of the commission has executed their will, and how telling a use he has made of the slight materials entrusted to him. New South Wales is alone in her glory. Queensland was to have joined her, but unfortunately the fine collection of minerals made by Mr. DAINTREY were lost in the Queen of the Thames. Victoria and South Australia, we understand, have made no attempt to display their wares. In the absence of her sister colonies, therefore, Australia is represented by New South Wales. For this reason it is the more important that the collection should stand alone and intact, as it does, and not diluted with exhibits from other sources. Whatever be the effect produced, it is attributed to the right source—be it good or bad, and this is precisely what was required. We desired less to place our exhibits against those of the United Kingdom for comparison, as to give the British people an opportunity of seeing what the colony produced. In some respects comparison was considered desirable. For instance, the remark drawn from the woollen operative while handling Ebsworth's tweeds, as reported in the *Home News*, precisely justifies the course observed by the Commissioners in accompanying, in as many cases as they could, the raw material with the articles made from it. They intended the comparison to be made by the working men themselves; they wanted them to look at the fineness of the raw materials and the comparative faultiness of the finished products in order that many might say what is reported of one, "We eud do summet moor wi' that stuff if we wor oot a' Sydney." In arriving at such a conviction as this, the operative unconsciously has travelled half the distance between his home in England and his home in Australia. He has got a great hitch on the line. When he once perceives and really feels that the skill he possesses, applied to material to which he is used, would easily obtain him a competence amongst us, it is marvellous how the difficulties in the way of emigration will vanish away.

It would be well if every thousand pounds which figures in the year's expenditure of the Government, were as profitably laid out as the same sum entrusted to the Commissioners for the London Exhibition. It is not necessary that we should tabulate and measure the results; in cases like these there is another way of arriving at them, and those who will fairly estimate the impression produced by our contribution to the International Exhibition of 1871 will not grudge the sum it has cost. One thing is yet needed. The Secretary of the Colonial Commission expresses his want of a handbook of the colony for gratuitous distribution. This the Commissioners would have supplied, but they had no more money. We are informed that they applied to the Government but were met with denial. A pamphlet like that which is embodied in the "Industrial Progress of New South Wales" would have sufficed for the occasion, and an edition of five thousand might have been struck off at the Government Printing Office, where the type is or was standing, for less than the cost of a Cabinet Minister's official costume, cocked-hat included. This is a golden opportunity lost. It is thus that we are perpetually doing things we ought not, and leaving undone things that ought to have been done.

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Term List.—For judgment, at half-past 10: Blackwood and another v. London Chartered Bank of Australia, Equity appeal. Crown: The Queen v. Eckford. Motions: Scholey v. Eckford, reference from Chambers; exparte Irwin, prohibition (Gold Fields Act); exparte Morris, to set aside award. Master's Office, at 10.30: Aitken v. Mann, to consider decree; Commercial Banking Co. v. Parker and others, adjourned examination.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, SURRY HILLS.—Last evening, the annual tea meeting in connection with the above was held in the schoolroom. About two hundred and fifty persons were present, and partook of tea, which, with the usual accompaniments, was provided by ladies of the parish. Afterwards the tables were cleared away, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Hulton King (the incumbent of St. Michael's), the Revs. T. Smith, T. Wilson, and J. F. Moran. In the course of his remarks, the Rev. Mr. King said that the school was in a most satisfactory condition, there being as many children in attendance as the schoolroom in its present condition would hold. In looking over the last report of the Council of Education, he found that at the Church of England schools in the Sydney district there was an attendance of 4375, and when they remembered that they were but one Denomination, he thought that their legislators were not justified in calling those who supported Denominational instruction obstructionists to the cause of education. Why, in the Public schools of the same district there were only 6250 children. He maintained that the condition of the Church of England schools in Sydney would bear favourable comparison with that of any other schools, and he defied any one to say that their Church was not doing a good work in educating the children of the district. And they did this without getting any benefit from the Government, excepting the payment of the masters, as they had to build and provide schoolrooms at their own expense. What that expense would be if thrown upon the State he could not tell. Their schoolroom had been used also as a Sabbath-school. It had served the further purpose of a meeting-room for a friendly society. In reply to an attack made in a newspaper upon the trustees of the schoolroom (his own name having also been mentioned) for allowing its use to an Orange society, he said that, though not an Orangeman himself, he was convinced that if the body acted up to the rules that had been submitted to him, they must be good citizens and good Christians, and therefore he had no objection, as far as he was concerned, to their using the building, provided they indemnified the trustees if it should be burnt down. The schoolroom was also used for the purpose of a penny bank, and from these sources a fund was derived for its repair. He mentioned that a course of lectures was about to be given with a view to effect improvements in the building. Between the speeches, some of the children, under the conduct of their teachers, sang several part songs very sweetly and harmoniously. Votes of thanks to the ladies for providing the tea, and to the Rev. Mr. King, having been passed, the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

NEW SOUTH WALES MEDICAL GAZETTE.—The July number of this periodical is to hand. Among the contributed articles is one styled "Suggestions as to the nature and treatment of snake-bite and incidentally of cholera by Dr. Hogarth Pringle, of Parramatta." In this article Dr. Pringle suggests the use both in cholera and in cases of snake-bite of full doses of quinine as a means of counteracting their active principles. He concludes his contribution by stating "that the idea may arrest the attention of some one better qualified for such an inquiry; or possibly lead to the discovery of some more reliable agent than the one I have suggested." An anonymous contributed article on "Charitable Allowances," deals with the reductions that have been made in certain cases by the Government in the items under that head. Then follow articles giving a *precis* of the last annual report of the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville; the course of treatment pursued by Mr. W. R. Cortis, L.R.C.P., London., in an instance of scirrhous cancer of the stomach, together with the abnormal symptoms, death, and autopsy; and the cure, by Dr. O. S. Evans, of a wound caused by a piece of crinoline steel. There are in this number three leading articles. One editorial discusses the relative merits of the high and low level schemes for the supply of water to Sydney; another rejects the present British mode of executing criminals, in place of which is suggested the *garotte* made use of in Spain, as inflicting on a condemned person the least possible amount of physical torture; and the third affirms by the citation of several instances the poisonous nature of the toad-fish (*Tetraodon Hamiltonii*). After a good deal of correspondence, there come reviews and notices of books, obituary notices of Mr. Arthur A'Beckett, F.R.C.S., England, and of Dr. W. Shaw; a list of operations performed in the metropolitan hospitals during the month of June.

ST. PAUL'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—This society held their half-yearly meeting on the evening of the 5th instant. The preliminary business having been duly disposed of, the committee's report and treasurer's balance-sheet were read and adopted. These proved the society's progress during the term to be satisfactory. The funds had been greatly augmented, the library enlarged, numerous debates had taken place, and over 100 years of European history discussed on special nights set apart for that purpose. The *Critic* also, under the editorship of Mr. Duer, had greatly improved both in size and matter, and had become a source of great literary emulation. The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing term:—Rev. Canon Stephen, patron; Mr. A. Gordon, president; Messrs. R. Orr and R. H. Powell, vice-presidents; Mr. R. Leary, secretary; Mr. C. Mihell, treasurer; Mr. P. Carneau, librarian; Messrs. J. S. Duer, W. P. Powell, C. Saunders, Campbell, J. Saunders, and A. Orr, committee. After the customary votes of thanks had been made, and duly acknowledged, the meeting terminated.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of St. Vincent's Ball, in yesterday's *Herald*, it is stated that the decoration of the room was performed by Mr. Walker. It should have been by Mr. T. Ford.

FINE SHEEP.—Mr. C. A. Massy, of Bairnsdale, Manaroo, has sent to Sydney twenty of the finest sheep that have been seen in this market for a long time past. They are Southdown and Leicester cross-breeds, and averaged 100 lbs. each. When submitted by Mr. Pitt for sale, on Tuesday last, one of the sheep brought as high as £1 0s. 6d., the whole realising £20 19s. Messrs. Bell, Wolfe, and Playfair were the purchasers.

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TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

THE revenue for the quarter amounted to £169,162, and the expenditure to £131,391.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The telegraphic returns show a satisfactory increase in the revenue since the adoption of the reduced charges.

The Speaker will issue a writ for the Ballarat election on Saturday next, the seat becoming vacant by Mr. Walsh's acceptance of the office of Attorney-General. Some opposition is threatened.

In the case—Ligar v. the Adelaide Marine Insurance Company, a point was argued as to whether the brig Sarah was at sea when inside the Clarence River Heads. The Court decided that she was at sea when she left Grafton for Melbourne, and upheld the verdict.

The new Commissioner expects to save a considerable sum in the construction of the North-Eastern Railway, by a modification of the rails, &c.

The Police Magistrate has ordered a publican to return a wedding-ring pledged for drink.

The Navigation Board have decided that the stranding of the Caroline was accidental.

Breadstuffs are more active, though prices are unaltered; sugars are selling more freely; brandy is speculated in.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

The Hon. J. H. Barrow has given up the Hansard contract, so it reverts to the *S. A. Register*.

The names of dummies violating the regulations respecting residence on agricultural areas are to be published in the *Gazette* to-night, as a preliminary step to forfeiture.

The Government have taken up the Bengal for the northern territory for £750. Another vessel will be shortly dispatched.

Plans and estimates for a railway 200 miles north of Port Augusta, as prepared by the Surveyor-General, are now in the hands of the Government. No action is yet decided upon.

Weather showery.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Hon. Thomas Reynolds, Messrs. Hay, Santo, Richardson, and Colley were appointed a committee to arrange for composition.

H. R. Pearson, clerk to Mr. Hodgkiss, was found drowned at the city baths this morning, having evidently committed suicide by taking chlorodyne, two bottles of which were found in his dressing-box; a paper was found in his pocket, stating that he had committed this rash act through Mr. Hodgkiss having taken away his good name.

The erection of St. Peter's Anglican Cathedral is to be at once proceeded with. Tenders have been accepted.

Sales of wheat are reported at 5s. 11d., which price is readily offered.

READING AT NORTH SYDNEY.—On Wednesday evening last, a reading was given at North Sydney, in the schoolroom, by the Rev. J. S. Muir. The entertainment consisted of a selection from the poets and other writings, to illustrate the various modes of human feeling and expression. The schoolroom was filled with an attentive and appreciative audience, and at the close, after a few words from the chairman, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Rev. Mr. Muir for his reading.

STEALING MONEY.—A charge of larceny which although of little importance as regards the value of the property misappropriated, possessed several features of interest, was heard at the Water Police Court, yesterday. A man named Frederick Davis, formerly employed as shopman and suburban traveller for Messrs. Macgregor and Co., grocers, of George-street, was charged by that firm with stealing 6s. Evidence was taken at some length, but the facts pointing to the guilt of the accused were brought out in the evidence of one of the shopmen and the cashier. It appears that Macgregor and Co. had some reason to suspect that one of the employés had been acting dishonestly, and marked some money in order to detect the culprit. On the evening of the 30th June, prisoner was seen to serve a customer with groceries, in payment of which he received a £1 note. He brought the note to the cashier, and took from the pigeon-hole one of the blank checks used in the business, on which he entered the amount to be deducted, 2s. 5d. After leaving the cashier's desk the shopman saw him divide the change, placing some in each hand, and handed the customer that contained in the left. He then turned round behind the counter, saying he had a bad cold, and, after placing the bottom of his apron over his right hand, he dropped some money into his pocket. The goods sold by Davis to the customer amounted in value to about six shillings, of which prisoner only paid the cashier 2s. 5d. The cashier stated in his evidence that on the 30th June prisoner paid the note to him, from which he deducted 2s. 5d. (the amount of the check given by Davis) and handed him seventeen shillings and sevenpence. The change given to him was all marked, with the exception of a penny. When prisoner was arrested by detective Lyons on the following day one of the half-crowns marked by the firm was found in his possession. He was committed for trial at the ensuing criminal sessions. Two additional charges of a similar nature were heard, with the same result.

BROKEN THIGH FROM A FALL.—Yesterday afternoon, while a middle-aged man, named Kenrick Hampson, a gasfitter by trade, was employed at Garvan's Hotel, Church-hill, he received an injury so severe that he was immediately removed to the Infirmary. It would appear that Hampson had been repairing a gas-pipe in the ceiling of the hotel. To reach the ceiling he stood on a box which had been placed on the top of the counter. While moving about on this box, he thought he felt the box breaking beneath him, and he made a jump to the ground. Instead of alighting on his feet, he fell violently on the floor of the hotel, and sustained a fracture of the thighbone.

YOUNG WOMAN BURNT.—Early yesterday forenoon, a young woman, named Kate Cummins, a domestic servant, was taken to the Infirmary by her employer, having sustained burns on her arms and back, from her clothes catching fire, it is understood while in the performance of her household duties. The injuries have resulted in a severe shock to the nervous system.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 7 o'clock last evening, a middle-aged man, named Lynch, in the employ of Mr. Macnamara, who, while engaged on Monday last in unloading some goods from a dray at Mr. Hughes's store, in York-street, received such severe injuries to his back by the fall of a heavy case, and who was conveyed to the Infirmary, that he died in that institution. An inquest touching Lynch's death will be held at the City Coroner's Office in the course of to-day.

THE AUSTRALIAN ISRAELITE.—A new weekly periodical of eight pages, entitled *The Australian Israelite*, has made its appearance at Melbourne, where it is printed for the proprietors by Messrs. Walker, May, and Co., of 99, Bourke-street. It is a neat little weekly newspaper, for the especial use of members of the Hebrew persuasion in these colonies; designed, we are told, "to supply a great communal want:"—(1) by giving a local circulation and unobjectionable prominency to matters taken from European Jewish periodicals, in which the *Jehudee* is almost exclusively interested; (2) by affording general religious information on points of special interest in the Jewish faith; (3) by defending the Jewish community if unfairly attacked; and lastly, and especially, by assisting to raise the standard of Jewish literature in these colonies. The paper bears, we have been told, a considerable similarity to the *Jewish Chronicle* in England; the general style in which it is got up reminding the ordinary reader of the pleasant and readable columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The articles in the first number are necessarily short, but carefully written, being characterised by such a quiet and scholarly tone as show that "defence, not defiance," is to be the time-honoured policy of the *Israelite*. The biographical notices of eminent Jewish *literati* promise to prove interesting; especially if they are all written like that respecting "Rashi"—Rabbi Solomon Ben Isaac, known also as "Yitzchaki" and "Jarchi." Any reliable information (of a not too ponderous nature) respecting the Talmud, and the skilled commentators upon that extraordinary book, is, of late years, read with increased interest by all denominations.

MISS WISEMAN'S CONCERT.—The complimentary concert to Miss Wiseman, which was postponed from the 22nd ultimo, on account of the wet weather, was given at the Temperance Hall, last evening. The Rev. A. B. Davis occupied the chair. There was a numerous audience; and the entertainment upon the whole was attended with a fair amount of success. Miss Wiseman has been long before the public as a vocalist, and it is needless on this occasion to say anything in her praise. She was received last night in a very flattering manner by the audience, and almost every song she sang was encored. She was ably assisted by Mrs. Conduit, Miss S. Reed (a young lady amateur), and Messrs. Andrew Fairfax, H. Ackland, Bishop, L. Simmons, and Cantor. The programme contained, besides the songs, a number of concerted pieces, which were very well rendered. Mrs. and Miss Caldwell played "The Canary Bird Quadrilles" on the pianoforte in a very accomplished manner; the former presided at the pianoforte all the evening.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, 18TH MAY, 1871.

IT is a month since a leading journal asked, "Is the last act at hand?" and replied, "All appearances conspire to induce the belief that it is." If so, one can only say that the last act is one of the longest in the play, divided into a great many scenes. The lines which ought to have converged to a point long ago, still run parallel with one another, and show no disposition to meet. Altogether it has been a bad time for the political prophets. There has always been enough activity both among the insurgents and the Versailles troops to compel some sort of prediction, yet events have falsified the oracle, and the priestess, though now honestly convinced that the end must be at hand, hardly dares express the belief, lest an unexpected turn should again cover her with discredit. Yesterday, for example, news arrived that the troops of M. Thiers were close around the walls, that Montrouge had fallen, as Vauves and Issy had done before it, and that the Communists were already hiding away in cellars and sewers. What editor, upon receipt of such intelligence, could refrain from quoting it in support of his long-cherished and never concealed opinion, that the Parisian soldiers would not stand fire, and that it needed only a bold advance of M'Mahon to disperse them in bloodless flight. But scarce has the ink of this last sentiment dried, than a telegram arrives to say that the Versailles Generals have asked for further delay in the attack on Paris, as an immediate assault would probably be repulsed. What benefit is to arise from procrastination it is hard to say. The general population of the capital already has an under sympathy with the party of resistance, not indeed from any approval of its measures, but because the mere idea of holding out so long is glorious; and this sentimental support may develop into an alliance of arms if the National Assembly hesitates to assert its undoubted supremacy. Such hesitation as there is no longer proceeds from the old fear of fraternization between the opposed regiments; they are to one another now "brigands" and "assassins," merciless and mean. What scene during the war has surpassed for horror the massacre at Clamart station, where the Versailles troops stole the watchword of the fort and surprised 300 National Guards in a "drunken sleep," bayoneting upon the spot two-thirds of the affrighted, unarmed wretches, and calling in the aid of a battery to mow down the rest as they fled for their lives through the darkness. "Now Roman is to Roman more hateful than the foe;" and the only consolation to be derived from this sad, sad spectacle of internecine strife is in the hope that it will have afforded a vent for pent up passion, and that the resentment against the Prussian victor will have been thereby relieved. Perhaps it is not amiss that this French tragedy is dashed by bright bars of comedy; it would be too black but for such ludicrous episodes as the pulling down of the Vendome Column, the formal demolition of M. Thiers' house, the motion in the National Assembly to legalize poisoning as a political instrument, and the formation of a battalion of women in Paris specially charged with the duty of disarming publicly all runaways. One would be glad to believe that the prodigious barricades erected in the boulevards of the capital were destined only for scenic effect; but it is feared they will form the bases of some desperate street conflicts, and that the people who have traditions of such warfare will not be dislodged without a terrible effusion of blood. The *Times'* correspondent reported seriously the other day that preparations were being made to burn whole quarters of the city, and a society organised for assisting the inhabitants of the doomed regions to escape to St. Denis; but though confirmation is lacking of a design so vast and diabolical, there is no saying what deed of desperation this hard-dying Commune may not adventure. I only hope that, before this letter reaches your readers, they may have learnt by quicker message that the gathered clouds have rolled away, and that, after so stormy a day, "at evening time it is light."

The Budget has been a fiasco in legislation. The money to be raised by taxes was needed chiefly to repair the ravages of the unwise economy of previous years, and the mode suggested for its collection provoked outcry in some quarters and was received with favour in none. The proposed match tax had nothing in its behalf but the excellent motto which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had devised for the stamp—"Ex luce lucellum," the idea being perhaps conveyed to his ingenious mind by the ancient resemblance discovered between Pharaoh's daughter and the London milkmaid, in their both "drawing a little profit out of the water." He could scarcely have selected a class more helpless than the matchmakers of the East-end of the metropolis, who make the boxes for 2½d. a gross, and out of this have to find their own paper and gum. Public sympathy was aroused by accounts of babies of two and three years of age put to this miserable work, with little fingers bleeding from the emery paper; and by learning that when a great sorrowful procession of the trade tried to walk to Westminster to represent its hardships to the Legislature the police drove back the pale girls as though they had been red-handed conspirators. Though repulsed, the object sought was gained, and the obnoxious tax withdrawn. Of the innumerable substitutes I cannot speak; each man was for taxing luxuries for which he did not himself care; but I think the best was an unpublished suggestion for a tax upon ladies' false hair. However the Government deemed it best to raise the income-tax from 4d. to 6d., declining emphatically to revise their Estimates, or reduce their list of wants. The motion for a 5d. income-tax was defeated by the obedience of Liberals to the Liberal whip, not by any disapproval of the amount as too small; for the general feeling was that 6d. was a great deal too much. To-night Mr. Disraeli is directing the attention of the House to "the general conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer," upon which he can make out a sufficiently good case of blundering to damage a Government which has already sustained heavy falls in the public estimation. From the tone of a part of the Press one might almost think it was fated ere long to fall, and that these critics were preparing the way to disown a prostrate Ministry. Certainly they have not spared the rod; and it must be added that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet have done something to invite castigation. In the matter of Epping Forest and the Thames Embankment they have sided with the party that is always for enclosing public spaces; and the defeat they actually sustained in this not unimportant question has been virtually repealed by the lamentable miscarriage of the Licensing Bill. I hear that it will be withdrawn *in toto*, and that our hope of punishing adulteration, limiting public-house hours and checking the indiscriminate sale of licenses, is put off *sine die*, adjourned to as remote a future as Mr. Bruce's other abortive measure for the reform of cabs. Even where good bills are before the Commons, it is complained that the Tories are trying the process of obstructiveness, and will delay anything and everything so as to prevent the ballot bill from being forwarded according to the present purpose of the Government. They have, however, graciously permitted the Westmeath coercion bill to pass unchallenged, Mr. Hardy having sat on the Commission, and being convinced that in that part of Ireland some protection for life was wanted beyond what the Peace Preservation Act furnished. He quoted as typical the case of a station-master who had detected men in the employment of the railway stealing coals, and who, upon the advice of the Crown Solicitor, was removed from his post in order to preserve him from assassination. "If a wretched man fenced in his fields to prevent his neighbour's cattle from trespassing, he was threatened with death; if he took a farm from which another man had been ejected for ever such good cause, he was shot; and in fact every offence against the rules of the conspirators, however slight it might be, met with one punishment alone—namely, death. When such a state of things existed in Ireland, was this a time for the House to hesitate to take effectual steps for the protection of life and property in that country?"

While minor ecclesiastical matters have been discussed by Parliament, such as the Lectionary Bill, and whether Ascension Day should or should not be a general holiday, the Lords have devised a new University test objectionable to all but the Marquis of Salisbury's party, and which the Government has promised to oppose; and the Commons have divided for the first, but probably not for the last time, upon the question of the Disestablishment of the English Church. Mr. Miall brought on his threatened resolution ten days ago; but he so worded the motion, and so tempered his speech upon that motion, as to disarm his bitterest foes, and win compliments from the leaders of both sides for his studied moderation. Though only 88 voted with him against 347 on the other side, his supporters deem it a hopeful beginning, and are glad that it was not left to the ultra-radicals and political dissenters of Mr. Fawcett's clique to take the initiative.

The education of the metropolis has had to wait for extension until the London School Board could get in its returns of the present need and supply. The following figures have not been made public, but I understand they represent the result of inquiries made from house to house through the ten divisions. The number of children between the ages of three and thirteen is 684,000, of whom it is estimated that four-fifths, or 547,000, require instruction in public elementary schools. The existing accommodation, allowing at the rate of eight square feet per child, suffices for 400,000, while the number of day scholars on the school rolls is 353,000 contained in 3100 schools of one sort or another. Whatever justice there may be in the complaints lodged against many country Boards of indolence, no such charge can attach to our representatives here. Such a census in itself implies a vast amount of work; and, in addition, three or four committees are getting information on Industrial schools and educational systems, and already school managers anxious to transfer their schools to the central Board, are informed that it is ready at once to receive their applications.

I believe that one of the most interesting departments in the new International Exhibition is that of educational apparatus. Of course, a special interest is felt in the subject of how best to equip all the new schools now to be built, and the humblest improvements in desks and copy-books are welcome to the amateur instructors. This Exhibition appears to be select, not merely in the objects displayed, but in the numbers of visitors. In a week it fails to pass as many people through the turnstiles as the Great Exhibitions received and disgorged in the course of a day. The space is far more limited here; meretricious effects, such as trophies of candles and toys, are forbidden; and amusement is strictly subordinated to solid instruction. Many visitors go mainly to see the adjacent Albert Hall, in which the pictures are hung and music is performed. I was present last night at a concert given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, which is now dividing its presence between the Old Exeter Hall and its new rival. In point of musical effect the smaller building is to be preferred; but for grandeur the latter is finer beyond all comparison. It seats from 8000 to 10,000 persons, and in the aisles and galleries half as many can stand with ease. The huge ellipse has at one end of its major axis the orchestra and the monster organ, while the spectators are ranged in seven distinct batches, three tiers of boxes intervening between arena and ampitheatre below, and balcony and gallery above. Of course it is nothing like the size of the Coliseum at Rome which held 80,000 people; but it is the best modern imitation of it, and could with ease be adapted to bull fights or gladiatorial shows. The stretching of a huge awning overhead has improved the acoustics greatly; choruses sound clear and sharp, and a solo echoes only to those immediately facing the singer.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

The House of Commons was crowded last night with members and strangers to hear Mr. Disraeli's attack upon Mr. Lowe. The engagement was of that particular sort in which the assailant excels, and every one expected a smart display of that peculiar style of oratory called "pugniloquence." However, as one critic says this morning, "Mr. Disraeli has now made his own contribution to the conspicuous failures of the session; he had a splendid opportunity, and for once in his life has fallen entirely below it." Invective was superseded by a dull discussion upon direct and indirect taxation, the expiry of the tea duties, and the merits of the lower middle upon whom falls most heavily an increased income-tax. The Chancellor, rejoicing that the mountain had brought forth a mouse, replied very briefly, and the rest of the evening was amicably wasted. The reports of Parliamentary debates are curtailed just now, and the rhetoric of young members sadly mutilated by the space which has recently been required for law intelligence.—The women personation case has at last disappeared from view, at least for the time, to the joy of all pure and sensitive minds; but the Tichborne baronetcy dispute is in course of trial and promises to remain so for another fortnight. Anxious to secure the highest class jury the parties in the suit summoned some people who were exempt and others who were dead. On the first day only three appeared; the infliction of fines brought six more to the box on the second day, but out the nine it was discovered that four were subject to fits. It is no wonder people are subject to fits of absence both of mind and body when they see a prospect of being immured for three weeks in a jury-box with a remuneration that is a mere mockery. The *élite* of the bar are engaged upon the two sides—the Australian bar being represented by Mr. Pollard. I suppose, from all the evidence being given *in extenso*, the community at large find leisure to peruse the case in detail; for such as do so Sydney is brought as near as Brighton, and Wagga Wagga is in the Northern mouth as familiar a word as Greenwich; they know all about Mr. Arthur Cubitt, of the Missing Friends' Office, about the Metropolitan Hotel in Pitt-street, and about Mr. Gibbes, of the aforesaid Wagga. An army of witnesses is being examined to establish the identity of Thomas Castro with Roger Tichborne; and superannuated captains tell pathetic tales of how at first they deemed the returned prodigal an impostor, but were convinced by his supernatural recollection of lockets, comforters, and friends departed this life. The cross-examination has shaken a good deal of this testimony, but it has been interrupted for a day or two in order to admit of Mr. Hawkins, one of the defendant's counsel, recovering his voice—an arrangement which the Judge said afforded a pleasing illustration of legal amenities.

And so that famous Queen of the Thames has gone the way of the Bella. Mr. Moore, one of the proprietors, was on board, and, on the day when his family had their horses harnessed to meet him and his vessel, arrived the news of her loss and of his narrow escape. The outgoing mail was delayed three hours, in order to allow him to send off an account of the disaster: the next mail conveyed the bulk of the passengers, including your illustrious Agent-General, who could not have been preserved from the deep were not some high opportunity reserved to him by Providence for advancing the interests of New South Wales. The lost steamer is amply insured; but it yet remains to be seen whether the captain had received instructions to cut all corners round the African coast as close as possible, in order to save time and accelerate the passage. I have heard, on good authority, that speed entered considerably more into the owners' calculations than safety.

The events of the month in high life have not been numerous. Her Gracious Majesty has gone off, as in former years, for five weeks to Balmoral, during the height of the London season; and Miss Burdett Coutts has been raised to the peerage, retaining her familiar double surname with the new prefix of Baroness. It is a merited tribute to her long munificence—munificence which has probably incited others to the imitation of so good an example. One gentleman—supposed at least to be one of the same—has distributed, it is said, nearly 200 gifts of a thousand pounds each to various charities in and around London. A fatherly asylum, with which I have the happiness to be connected, received a thousand pound banknote the other day in a common penny letter, unsealed and unregistered; and all the hospitals and benevolent societies are on the *qui vive* to see where the next golden feather from the great unknown may flutter down and alight.

The Royal Academy is as usual thronged with pictures and visitors. I think there are more tricky, sensational pictures than ever—pictures that "take the eye and have the price," painted not for love but money, and without the genuine artist passion. However the British public enjoys them, and gapes a satisfied unintelligent gape, and scores down in its catalogue every work by a "man whom you know everybody admires immensely."

CREDE.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

MONDAY, 3RD JULY.

FORTUNE has so far favoured the new Ministry that all of them have been re-elected without opposition. This will, doubtless, have inspired them with new courage for facing the difficulties of their position, although it must be said that want of courage or confidence does not appear to have troubled them much from the moment they took office. The speeches of the Chief Secretary and Treasurer read like the gushing effusions of enthusiasts who feel themselves called by a special providence to regenerate their country, and who mean to do it. Mr. Duffy's speech was extremely clever as an appeal to the popular sympathies, and there can be no doubt that it has improved the ministerial position with the working classes and the farmers. When we find the Ministers, one after the other, repeating the same phrases about their policy—that it is to be a "policy of action" (whatever that may mean)—that a new epoch dates from the day of their taking office, and that the reinvigoration of our industries is to be brought about by their combined wisdom and energy, we cannot be surprised at their followers hailing their advent with shouts of welcome. This sort of enthusiasm, however, will soon begin to flag in the face of the dry work which will now devolve upon them, nor can it avert the hostile vote of the House, if, as is asserted, they will have to encounter the opposition of a very decided majority. Moreover, the Treasurer has been indiscreet enough to claim credit for acts of statesmanship during his previous brief tenure of office which reflect severely upon the late Ministry, or rather Sir James M'Culloch and Mr. Francis, whom he charges with having adopted measures which were to put some £24,000 in one case into the pockets of the banks, but which he (Mr. Berry) by his superior skill as a financier saved to the country. This and other similar assertions appear to be capable of contradiction, and, notwithstanding subsequent explanations, the reaction in the public mind has already been unfavourable to the Treasurer, and the refutation of his statements by the parties implicated when the House meets will very likely be still more damaging to him and the Ministry.

One of the propositions laid down by the new Ministers is that it is in administration rather than in legislation that a Ministry should be judged; and hence their claim to support as being a Ministry of "action." This kind of administration is exemplified already in the abolition by the Land Minister of the reserves throughout the pastoral districts, which have hitherto been considered necessary for giving access to water from back country. On the maps of the Crown Lands Department these strips of country are coloured red, and have lately had the term of zebra stripes applied to them. Friday's *Gazette*, however, throws most of them open for selection, and other proclamations announce privileges to free selectors which Mr. Grant, unlike his predecessor, considers only a liberal interpretation and not an undue straining of existing Acts. The *Gazettes* of the next two or three weeks will, in all probability, contain further illustrations of vigour in other directions; but after all, popular as these moves may be, the test of legislation must be submitted to, and the Treasurer's scheme for meeting the ugly deficit of £300,000, or, as he says, £340,000, must be something more acceptable than is expected, if it passes muster in the Assembly. The high protective duties which it is said will be imposed upon a certain number of articles which can be manufactured in the colony, must, to accomplish the intended purpose of excluding imports, be unproductive to the revenue, and as Mr. Barry promises to relieve from duty a variety of articles which only embarrass trade, it is difficult to see whence the hundred and eighty or two hundred thousand pounds is to come from, unless the tea and sugar duties are restored to their former amount. Retrenchment is promised in the public expenditure; but Sir James M'Culloch cut down the Civil Service to a minimum, and left very little for his successors to obtain from that quarter. There are a number of public works down in Mr. Francis's estimates, a portion of which it is known that he would not have carried out during the year, but it is hinted that Mr. Berry will strike the whole list out of the estimates altogether. This, however, will scarcely prove a popular step, for the building trades are among the noisiest and most energetic of our democratic politicians, and the prospect of losing an expenditure of seventy or eighty thousand pounds amongst them is not likely to be quietly endured. The railway policy of the new Cabinet will probably be approved by most people. They propose to extend railway communication to other populous districts than those at present supplied by means of branch lines which, while proving advantageous to the districts to be served, will at the same time act as feeders to the main lines. The new Commissioner of Railways insists on a cheaper system of construction than we have hitherto adopted, and although branch lines can scarcely be built of a different gauge to the main lines, there may be savings effected in some particulars which will bring down the cost per mile to the extent of £1000 or £2000. A committee of the Assembly has been sitting during the last few weeks on this subject, and it is said that the Engineer-in-Chief and the Resident Engineer of Railways have each in their evidence admitted that it is quite possible to construct railways at a much less cost than we have hitherto done. One suggestion made to the committee, as I am informed, was to construct the bridges and similar works of timber, instead of iron, and although a considerable portion of these works would have to be renewed in twenty or five-and-twenty years, yet, the same revenue being derivable from the railway as it would have produced if constructed in a more durable and costly manner, the Government could afford to put by a per centage of the income annually towards the reconstruction of these works as they became necessary.

The new Ministry are being rather severely handled by the Press. The tall talk indulged in by two or three of them before their constituents has provoked no small amount of sarcasm; and even their most friendly critic, the *Age*, told them plainly the other day not to set down their success with their constituencies as a proof of the love which the country bore them, but rather of the general satisfaction at being relieved of the M'Culloch incubus.

In the announcement of the Ministers there is an implied hostility to the squatters, for whose advantage it is more than hinted previous Governments have been disposed to legislate. The Treasurer boasts that the Ministry has neither squatter, banker, nor merchant in it, and he seemed to think that the squatter, even now, paid much less than an equivalent for the value of the grass which belonged to the country. Mr. Duffy, when in office before, sought to readjust the squatters' rents, and it was certainly not his fault that a fair and equitable result was not arrived at, although the machinery employed did not work so well as was expected. There is evidently, however, a good deal of misconception and prejudice existing in reference to the rents paid by the pastoral tenants, and the next time a select committee of Parliament inquires into the subject it will probably be demonstrated that the present system of estimating the carrying capability of a run, and then charging 8d. per head for every sheep that can be fed upon it, while advantageous to a few is anything but profitable to a large proportion of the squatters. The capital employed in pastoral pursuits at the present time, as a general rule, produces so inadequate a return, considering especially the magnitude of the risks involved, that it would no doubt seek a safer and more remunerative investment, but for the fact that it cannot be disengaged. Some letters have been published recently by a very clear-headed gentleman of this city, which demonstrate the injustice of the present arbitrary system. After defining rent of land to mean that which remains of the price at which the produce is sold after the cost of production is deducted, or, to quote from Professor Hearn—"The measure of land rent is the difference between the most fertile and the least fertile soil under cultivation"—and concisely "rent is the result of a differentiation," the writer goes on to show that the present squatting assessment is an arbitrary amount, having no relation to profit or to cost of production. In order to illustrate his position the writer gives two cases of stations, each carrying ten thousand sheep, the surplus income after paying the cost of production being in one case slightly above the amount necessary to cover the 8d. per head assessment, while in the other it amounts to less than 3d. per head.

In these days of projected federations, commercial and political, the old practice of a festive commemoration of "separation days" should perhaps be more honoured by us in the breach than in the observance. The Civil servants, bank, and insurance clerks hold the day in much esteem, albeit but few of them care a pinch of snuff about the event commemorated. It is a holiday, and that is sufficient for them.

His Netherlands Majesty's steam corvette Curaçoa arrived here last week. This is the ship intended for the expedition which I mentioned a few weeks ago as about to be undertaken under the auspices of the Government of Netherlands India, and which is to be placed under the direction of Mr. J. W. Ploos von Amstel, the Consul-General for the Netherlands. Mr. Von Amstel will take his departure in the Curaçoa on the 17th instant, proceeding first to Sydney, thence on to Brisbane, and then round the eastern and northern ports, touching ultimately at Port Darwin, and from thence sailing to Batavia, after which New Guinea is to be visited and explorations made of the southern and south-western coasts. By this vessel Mr. Fraser, of Batavia, arrived here. Mr. Fraser's name is now well known in the colonies in connection with various schemes of telegraphic and steam communication, which have been proposed for bringing us into closer communication with the Dutch settlements, and the object of his present visit is understood to be the promotion of a project of this nature. We learn by this mail that the Dutch Government are starting a new steam service between Europe and Batavia, via the Suez Canal. This of course has been known for some time in Batavia, and Mr. Fraser is seeking to turn the new service to account by obtaining the assistance of these colonies, in the shape of a subsidy for running steamers from Batavia to the Australian ports carrying mails. The first port to be touched at would be Port Darwin, and Mr. Fraser will, therefore, first address himself to the South Australian Government. He proceeds to Adelaide by the Aldinga to-day for that purpose.

The misfortune which befell the steamship Somersetshire on her last voyage out, in the breaking out of small-pox on board, has suggested to our chief medical officer the advisability of drawing up a memorandum of the precautions which should be observed by masters of ships coming to the colony from Great Britain, during the prevalence there of the epidemic. The Somersetshire was detained at the Heads for fourteen days in quarantine, and it is to avoid the expense and delay of this detention, even if the more serious consequences of a general outbreak of sickness should not occur, that masters are advised to adopt the precautions in question. They are all simple and easily carried out, and the Health Officers of the other colonies may do well to adopt a similar course, while so much danger exists of ships bringing the small-pox to our shores. The details of Dr. M'Crae's recommendations are not of such general interest as to be worth my quoting, but medical men will readily be able to advise masters of vessels in the matter.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	812	13	1
Wine (still)	64	8	0
Tobacco and snuff	218	2	0
Tea	36	6	3
Sugar (unrefined)	198	4	1
Opium	63	1	3
Malt	16	2	9
Ad valorem duty	576	18	5
Specific duty	145	1	5
Pilotage	41	3	4
Harbour dues	6	0	0
Total	2178	0	7

English advices, received this morning, have not yet produced any effect upon the markets further than to give a more hopeful tone to prospects of the future. Quotations are without any change.

Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, and Co. report the following sales of freehold and leasehold properties, effected by them at public auction and private contract:—Block of land, 160 feet frontage to Campbell-street, Camperdown, at 12s. 6d. foot—Mr. Rossitter, purchaser; allotment land, 20 feet frontage to Piper-street, Woollahra, at £4 per foot—Mr. Etherington, purchaser; two-story brick house, No. 57, Stanley-street, £410—Mr. Bennett, purchaser; Mount Radford House and grounds, Waverley, £875—Mr. Martin, purchaser; three-room stone cottage, Waterview-street, Balmain, £165—Mr. Kane, purchaser; shop and dwelling-house, No. 754, Brickfield-hill, £1700—Mr. Henry, purchaser; allotment land, 20 feet frontage to Codrington-street, South Sydney, £60—Mr. M'Donald, purchaser; allotment land, Botany-street, Waverley, £95—Mrs. Bennett, purchaser; 50 acres, Manly Cove, 24s. acre—Mr. Renwick, purchaser; block of land, 1 acre 2 roods, Market-street, Randwick, £85—Mr. Hooper, purchaser; block of land, 1 acre 2 roods 26 perches, fronting Boundary, Market, and Pine streets, £45—Mr. Hooper, purchaser; block of land, 1 acre 2 roods, fronting Avoca and Stephens streets, £60—Mr. Hooper, purchaser; 99 years' lease, allotment 34 section 6, Bishopthorpe Estate, Glebe, 40 feet frontage to Westmoreland-street—Mr. Kelly, lessee; 99 years' lease, allotment 35 section 6, 40 feet frontage to Westmoreland-street, £8 2s. 6d. per annum—Mr. Williams, lessee; 99 years' lease, allotments 30 and 31 section 2, 80 feet frontage to Glebe Road, £20 2s. 6d. per annum—Mr. Walker, lessee.

Messrs. Goad, Rigg, and Co., of London, writing upon Australian produce, under date 19th May, say:—

We have had a steady market for tallow during the last fortnight, with little fluctuation in prices. Russian is quoted—on the spot 43s 3d to 43s 6d, for June 43s 6d, and for last three months 45s 3d to 46s 6d. Stock this day, of all descriptions, 31,306 casks, against 34,936 at the same time last year.

The holders of Australian have offered their stocks freely on the market, and the public sales have gone off well at about late prices. We quote good to fair mutton 41s 6d to 42s 6d, and beef tallow 40s 6d to 41s 6d per cwt., inferior samples in proportion, which are about the same quotations as we gave you on the 6th instant. Sales of Australian since that date reach 2700 casks, import 1866 casks, and stock this day 7140 casks.

Hides.—Heavy weights sell readily, and some very good have sold up to 5⅜d per lb.; light less wanted, and late rates cannot readily be obtained. Sales since 6th instant, 4295 hides, no imports and stock 7533 hides.

Leather is selling rather less freely, but 12d to 11⅝d per lb. can be got for good tannages, and 11⅜d to 11⅝d for middling and inferior.

Mimosa Bark.—The market is dull, and prices have a drooping tendency. The sales since our circular of the 6th instant reach only about 300 tons at £9 per ton for Adelaide, loose, and £9 2s 6d for Melbourne ground. Stock about 300 tons.

A large quantity of Australian tallow offered to-day, viz., 2981 casks and 73 tanks, met with a good demand from the trade, 2780 casks and 73 tanks found buyers. The best descriptions sold rather less freely than the lower sorts, which were in active request at rather advanced rates.

Messrs. Stables, Staker, and Co.'s circulars have the following remarks upon shipments to Australia:—

London, May 6.

Values during the past statistical month have scarcely varied as compared with preceding month, gross totals being £721,900 against £681,500, an advance of £40,900, Melbourne and Adelaide being somewhat below, and Sydney and Queensland equally above our last totals, viz.:—

Corresponding four weeks last year. £		Four weeks ending April 27, 1871. £	Previous four weeks. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
432,687	Victoria	276,500	333,300	—	56,800
283,073	Sydney	273,100	175,700	97,400	—
28,517	Queensland	41,600	20,100	21,500	—
49,262	Adelaide	32,400	63,600	—	30,200
3,958	Swan River	12,600	—	12,600	—
14,378	Tasmania	17,100	—	17,100	—
176,896	N. Zealand	68,600	83,800	—	15,200

Melbourne.—The chief variations compared with last month are a considerable increase in gunpowder, and an equally important decline in bar and galvanised iron. Tinplates (in boxes) are now represented by 2529 against 3865, and ingot tin is proportionally reduced. Paint materials and oils (with the single exception of bulk olive oil) are in lesser supply, so also are flint glass and earthenware, window glass being much as before. Woolpacks, cornsacks, and cordage are slightly below our last quotations. Cement has greatly declined. In dutiable goods we note tobacco as practically nil, the heavy shipments quoted in our last monthly issue having apparently exhausted the market for a time. Brandy and rum are in almost similar case, and other spirits and wines are also moderate in total. Beers, collectively, are but a third of our last, and malt not much more so, after allowing for the late entry per Star of India, due the previous month. Candles are much as before, and raisins likewise; currants, however, being considerably lower. Sydney.—The increase to this market amounting to over 50 per cent. upon the diminished totals of the previous month, most of our columns are more affected thereby. Candles remain at about former quotations. Raisins show a moderate improvement, but currants and the various provision columns are considerably advanced, the increase being also participated in by oils and paints, and by metals of the various enumerations. Woolpacks are somewhat lower, and cement likewise. Brandy is the only item among the bonded goods which appears in lesser supply, the total of both enumerations standing at about one-fourth our last accounts. We have received no later information from Charente.

May 18.

The clearances enumerated in our supplementary tables are scarcely an average, consisting of five for Melbourne, two for Sydney, three for Adelaide, and one each for Nelson and Auckland, the latter taking goods also for Canterbury; and, in addition, the Carricks and Queen of Nations have sailed for Sydney, the Chaa Sze for Adelaide, and the Shun Lee for Otago, within the Customs' limit of time, manifests not being consequently to hand. Our Charente correspondent advises us that the Trait d'Union has been placed on the Australian berth there, named for the end of June. The Golconda sailed thence on the 5th instant, her cargo including:—For Melbourne: 161 hogsheads brandy, 433 quarters ditto, 4550 cases ditto. For Sydney: 40 hogsheads brandy, 204 quarters ditto, 700 cases ditto, 21 packages corks, 12 cases oilstores. For either port: 147 hogsheads brandy, 180 quarters ditto, 2000 cases ditto, 152 cases sundries.

China advices are to May 26th, and, as already noticed in our mail telegram, report the opening of the tea season at Hankow at about 10 per cent. dearer than the prices at the same time last year. This, it was thought, would, for a time, limit transactions. Operations had not commenced at Foochow, as only one or two parcels had been received up to May 20, but were expected in quantity within a week. The first crop is said to be very fine. At Shanghai the coal market was weak, at about 7 to 8 taels for Australian. At Hongkong the price was 9½ dollars. From the latter port we hear that the Day Dawn sailed for Sydney on May 21st with 25,990 piculs sugar, 500 taels opium, and 408 rolls matting. The Golden Sea, for Melbourne and Otago, took 37,383 lbs. tea, 9739 piculs sugar, 370 piculs oil, 7245 bags rice, 5933 packages sundries. The Lady Bellerine, for Melbourne, cleared May 6 with 260,110 lbs. tea, and was followed on the 15th by the Moss Glen, with 161,530 lbs. tea, 4882 piculs sugar, 4128 bags rice, 263 piculs oil, 322 rolls matting, 5 cases cigars, 2822 packages sundries. The Lady Turner and Guiding Star, for Sydney; Joshua Bates, Marquis of Argyle, Mary Miller, for Melbourne; Noord Brabant, for Dunedin, were loading. The Queensland, chartered to load at Takao, was also bound to Melbourne. No later news from Batavia than that of the Curaçoa has come to hand this mail. Our latest from Manila is only to May 4. The Mary and Edith was loading with 600 tons sugar and some hemp for Sydney. The Ann Lucy and Skjold, for Melbourne, were ready to sail.

The Balclutha (s.) brings Melbourne papers to the 5th instant. The *Argus* of Tuesday reports:—

In the import markets, to-day, business has shown no animation whatever. The arrival of the mail so prompt to time has given much satisfaction, and not the less so that the advices regarding wool are of such a nature as cannot fail to revive the hopes of those interested directly or indirectly in all pastoral property. Disappointment, however, seems to have been caused by the news regarding breadstuffs, as it was generally expected that rates would be ruling at home much more encouraging to shippers than is now found to be the case. Though as a rule trade in our own market for breadstuffs remains dull and heavy, we have it in our power to report the disposal of larger lines than have come under our notice for some time. A parcel of South Australian flour, about 80 tons, changed hands at a concession on our quotation of £16 10s. Small parcels still find buyers at £16 5s to £16 10s for Victorian town and Adelaide country brands. Wheat, also, has met with more favour, inasmuch as a parcel of 10,000 bushels of Adelaide was taken up in one line at a somewhat low figure, which afterwards was resold again at an advance. We retain quotations at 7s 4d to 7s 5d, until the market becomes more settled. A parcel of New Zealand was quitted at 6s 3d. There is no actual business to report in oats, but ordinary qualities are offering more freely at 3s 6d to 3s 7d. Maize is selling at 3s 10d. We note an inquiry for woolpacks. A parcel of 30 bales was placed at up to 3s 9d, in bond. The sale of tobacco which was advertised to come off this forenoon could not be gone on with, and had to be postponed till Wednesday next. The dates to hand from America by this Mail are only up to the 6th of May, the same as received by the Californian mail nearly a month ago. A late telegram received by Cameron's agent, however, states that no further shipments of Two Seas tens can possibly reach here before October next, and the market for twist was very firm. Amongst the arrivals reported this afternoon we observe the Mohican, from Mauritius. She brings later dates from Port Louis, but up to a late hour no advices had been received. In brandies, an inquiry for Hennessy's case comes before us, and sales are reported, according to quality, at prices rising from 28s to 28s 6d, figures which show a decline on late quotations. In the telegram published in this morning's issue, an error was made in reporting the cargo of the Golconda, from Charente—20,000 cases for either port should have read 2000 cases.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

BROWN AND JONES.—At their Bazaar, at 10.30 a.m., Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

DAWSON AND CO.—At the Railway, at 9, Hay.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Mart, at 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce, &c.

S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

T. R. SMITH.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11.30, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Pork, &c.; at 12, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Eggs, &c.; at 4, Fruit, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Central Australian Yards, at 12, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Pork, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c.

GOSPER AND MOSES.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Dog and Duck Yards, at 11.30, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Pork, &c.

N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Billetwood; at Black Swan Yards, at 12, Suckers, Poultry, Pork, Calves, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c.

H. VAUGHAN.—At Kellick-street, Waterloo, at 12, House and Land.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 10.30, Jewellery, Watches, Fancy Goods, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Furniture, Billiard Tables, Wines, Spirits, Liquors, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—At the Commercial Hotel, King-street, at 12, Right, Title, and Interest in Land, &c.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 9.45, Leather; at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.

J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 9.45, Leather; at 11, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow.

IRWIN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Leather, &c.; at 10.30, Hides, Hair, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Skins, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, &c.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM BURNS.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a child named Timothy Macarthy, two years and-a-half old, died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst, from the effects of burns, received in his mother's house, in Barcom-street, near the Ice Works, Darlinghurst, about 8 o'clock in the forenoon of the previous day. He was conveyed from thence to the hospital, where he remained under the care of Dr. Schuette till death took place.

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LATE NEWS BY THE MAIL.

(*From the Gazette du Midi, of the 7th and 14th May.*)

THE telegraphic despatches of the *Gazette du Midi* of the 7th of May give details of the proceedings of the Versailles Government of France, but the subsequent march of events deprives them of much special interest to the ordinary reader. The whole of these details refer to the miserable rebellion of the Commune of Paris, against the only semblance of a Government now left in France. The *Journal de Geneve* states, on the 29th of April, that General Fabrice interceded on behalf of the Archbishop of Paris (Mgr. Darboy), at the instance of Prince Bismarck. That paper further states that General Cluseret had promised to submit the intercession to the Commune, and hoped to see it agreed to. How ineffectual was that intercession is now well known.

The soldiers taken prisoners by the Germans during the war were being brought back to France, by many thousands at a time.

Henri Rochefort, at the beginning of last May, got into great trouble again in Paris, where a citizen named Gromier rushed after him into his own house, in order to beat him with a walking-stick. The account and the cause of the fracas are involved in obscurity, but it would appear that the poor little patriot managed, with much difficulty, to escape from the brutality of his enraged opponent. The *Gazette du Midi* says that Gromier was resolved to beat him, because Rochefort had (very prudently) refused to give his antagonist the satisfaction of a citizen.

It is easy to gather from the legal intelligence, published by the *Gazette du Midi*, that public opinion throughout all France has been angrily opposed to the mad, ambitious, and senseless projects of the Commune at Paris. Only at Lyons and Marseilles does the insane movement appear to have attracted any particular sympathy. Many of those who were shot at Lyons by the troops, in restoring order and re-establishing the authority of the Republic, were in a most disgusting state of drunkenness, vomiting wine and brandy before they died.

Pius the Ninth has ordered public prayers for the re-establishment of peace throughout France. The reports of the failing health of the Pontiff are contradicted.

The insurrection of several of the Arabian tribes in Algeria is increasing the uneasiness and discouragement of the French nation. One dangerous rebel, however, El Mokrani, had been shot.

The *Univers* reported that Napoleon III., on the 16th of April last, left Chiselhurst secretly for the western coast of France. The report appears to have been wholly without foundation. Another report confidently declared that the ex-Emperor had gone to Germany.

The *Reveil*, a Paris Communist paper, reports, on the 5th of May, that five priests of the Second Arondissement had been arrested on the charge of corresponding with the Federal Government.

The doctor in charge of the prison where the Archbishop of Paris was confined remonstrated so warmly with the authorities on the wretched lodging, &c., provided for the Archbishop of Paris, that the Commune were compelled to allow their distinguished prisoner a clean mattress to sleep upon, and a dry and wholesome room.

The *Univers* of the 5th of May republishes statements, appearing in the *Mot d'Ordre* and *Cri du Peuple*, about the Convent of Picpus, "Les Dames Blanches." These papers reported that three mad nuns had been found in a sort of house in the garden of the convent, where they had been scandalously neglected and ill-treated. These statements, which irritated the populace, have been formally denied by nuns and the elder pupils of the convent school. It appears, however, that there were two of the sisterhood (named Bernardine and Stephanie), who had been insane for several years. The two poor creatures are described as having been comfortably housed, clothed, and fed.

The community of the Brothers of Christian Doctrine at Paris, Rue Audinot, had a domiciliary visit from the officers of the Commune on the 11th of April. The myrmidons of the *soi-disant* government, walked off with the ciborium, chalices, and everything else of value that they could lay their hand upon, leaving the Fraternity in much grief and alarm, but without any personal illusage.

The Lady Superior of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul and eleven *religieuses*, compelled to fly from Paris, have found a refuge in Arras, where some lady has given them a home in her own house. The Superioress has published a letter describing how these ladies were all driven out of house and home on the 16th April, by three vagabonds dressed as "National Guards," and some other official ruffians. In the name of the State these parties made a clean sweep of all they could find of money and of valuables. The nuns were roughly ordered off to the Paris railway station on the following morning. They went accompanied by 300 poor people, who wept, and invoked blessings upon the good friends they were about to lose. The guards, furious at this inconvenient demonstration, tried to drive the people away, but they would not go until the train left. The indignation of some of the people was so great, that it was more than once likely to give rise to open violence between the guards and the sympathisers. One man, who expressed his disgust in strong terms, was illused by the guards, but promptly rescued by the populace.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Council of the Agricultural Society was held at the Rooms, 227, George-street, on Wednesday, at 11 a.m.; Mr. R. L. Jenkins (Vice-President) in the chair. Members present—Hon. Sir W. Macarthur, Knt., Hon. H. Moore, Messrs. A. Bruce, J. Thompson, J. Chisholm, jun., T. Dawson, J. J. Calvert, A. Garran, W. Wallis, J. Alger, C. H. Humphrey, R. H. Woodhouse, M. Lowe, Captain Onslow. Minutes of last meeting read, and confirmed.

Correspondence.—Letters read: From Mr. Walter Lamb, with reference to the alteration of the rules of the society. Resolved,—That Mr. Walter Lamb be informed that the matter referred to in his letters is being dealt with by the Rule Revision Committee, and that his letters be laid before them. From Mr. G. S. Yeo, stating that he withdraws the claim he has made against the society, the matter being settled. Resolved,—That Mr. G. S. Yeo's withdrawal be accepted. Resolved,—That in future the secretary be requested to prepare a "digest" of all letters received, and lay the same before the Council.

Committee Reports.—The Finance Committee laid before the Council the half-yearly statement of assets and liabilities of the society up to June 20, 1871. Resolved,—That the half-yearly accounts submitted be received, handed over to the auditors, and, when audited, published in the next issue of the society's journal. The following accounts recommended for payment, viz.:—City Corporation, rent from 1st July to 1st December, £500; S. Lyons, rent of office, £24 3s. 4d.; refreshment to judges, £2 8s.; salaries, £52 8s. 4d.; petty cash, £10. Resolved,—That the above be paid. Resolved,—That, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the tender of Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., for printing catalogues, be accepted.

Auditor. — That Mr. B. Molineaux be requested to act as auditor in conjunction with Messrs. M. Metcalfe and Clarke.

Awards in Section VIII.—Wines.—Resolved,—That the secretary be empowered to publish the wine awards on receiving the same properly signed through the stewards.

Dog and Poultry Club.—A letter having been read from the honorary secretary of the above club, it is resolved,—That this council being anxious to meet the views of the Dog and Poultry Club as far as possible, the secretary be directed to request the club to appoint a sub-committee to confer with the stewards of the dog and poultry sections, in order to come to some amicable arrangement.

Extra Meetings of the Council.—Resolved,—That until further notice the council meet every Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

Meeting adjourned to Wednesday next, 12th instant.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOROUGH COUNCIL.—The fortnightly meeting took place at the temporary Council Chambers, Oddfellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Cooper, Ridge, Walker, Primrose, and Beard. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: A letter from Henry F. Sanderson, of Burwood, respecting the valuation of the ratable property, was read and received; also, a tender from Messrs. Sanderson and Brierly, to perform the work of valuators for £22 10s. Alderman Walker brought up, and laid on the table, a report from the By-laws Committee, and the draft by-laws, which were made an order of the day for consideration at the next meeting. Notices of motion: Proposed and carried,—"That a map be procured, showing the alignment of all the streets and lanes within the Municipal Borough of Windsor, and that the acting Council Clerk be instructed to apply to the Government for the same."—"That tenders be called for, for two competent persons to value all ratable property in the borough, and that all tenders be addressed to the Mayor, and sent in by the 12th instant; the Council not to be bound to accept the lowest or any tender." The Mayor read a letter from Alderman Crew (absent from indisposition), stating his opinion that it would be illegal for aldermen to act as valuators, as had been proposed at the previous meeting. Alderman Primrose opposed the motion. He had been appointed one of the aldermen to perform the duty of a valuator, and was willing to do so. There was nothing in the Act to prevent the work being done by aldermen, and it would be a saving of money. Alderman Walker contended that it would be illegal. The Mayor was also of opinion that it would be illegal, and stated that he had taken legal advice upon the question. Orders of the day passed—"1. That the acting Council clerk be directed to procure an assessment and a rate book of the same form as used by the Municipal Council of Ryde." "2. That the Mayor be instructed to procure a corporate seal as per design No. 1 adopted at the Council meeting of the 21st ultimo." 3. "That a notice be placed on the outer door of the Council Chambers to the effect that the Council clerk would be in attendance at the Council Chambers on Friday, the 7th, and Tuesday, the 11th instant, between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m., for the purpose of allowing ratepayers to inspect the proposed draft bylaws." The Council then rose.

HAWKESBURY RACE CLUB.—The following weights were declared on (Wednesday) for the Grand Handicap:—

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Croydon	8 12	Rawden	6 12
Sir William	8 2	Idle Boy	6 10
Bylong	8 0	Elf	6 10
Stumpy	8 0	Tartar	6 9
The Baron	7 13	Grey Momus	6 8
The Duke	7 13	Titus	6 7
Lottery	7 9	Al	6 7
The Pearl	7 5	Crusader	6 7
Illumination	7 4	Glaucus	6 3
Rosebud	7 2	Quack	6 0
Aruma	7 0		

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE COLONIES.

(*From the Times, May 15.*)

MR. Macfie was sure of an echo to the terms of his motion on Friday from every heart in this kingdom, for it is a matter of course that we should all have before us the vision of a real colonial empire. That which we call by this lofty name in no way fulfils the idea. All the rights of the question are in favour of the grandest federation and political unity that earth has yet seen. With immense labour, cost, and peril we spread our teeming millions, our overflowing treasure, and our inexhaustible skill all over the globe, with a success which invites other nations to cast in their lot with our own children. Proselytes from all races attach themselves to our communities, and are absorbed, to their own great gain, in the great British family. But the work is ours. Ours are the birth, the pangs, the throes, the nurture, the education, the tutelage, the outfit, the parental anxiety. Other nations boast their territory, their population at home, their military organization, or the high qualities resulting from a long application of the national genius to this or that favourite study. Our own insular bounds and remote position put us in some respects out of the race. They compel us to separate and disperse ourselves. We cannot reap the full benefit of our own free institutions, and while we offer a home to the unfortunate of all nations, we are obliged to seek homes ourselves elsewhere. For the England we have at home we have another across the Atlantic, another at the extremity of Africa, and a still larger and more growing one at the very Antipodes, each of them already as large as an independent European State. We might have had another, exceeding even the population of these isles, had we anticipated events by a prudent and generous policy. But what remains is still an Empire, as we delight to call it, and as it may be one day in a larger and truer sense. Why may we not forthwith make it all England, and so make as great a show as Russia, or Germany, or the United States? There is quite enough agreement, quite enough community of interest, quite enough common stock of languages, religion, customs, and laws. The only wonder is there are not more people talking, raving, and actually working to bring about this confederation, which thus seems the destiny and duty of our race. It is quite as legitimate and likely an aspiration as some of the dreams of unity or empire which have possessed nations blessed with numbers or an idea. Why is it yet to be done?

The answer is that it is already done in the way in which everything else is done in this country. The existing state of our colonial relations pretty fairly satisfies the honour, the feelings, and the interests of all parties. The colonies prosper and increase. England sends to them the redundance of her working classes—nay, in too large a proportion Mr. Macfie thinks. The United States, it is true, increases more than our colonies; but this is owing to various causes beyond legislative control, such as their convenient distance and position, Irish disaffection, and the French and German immigration. But it is plain that, upon the whole, the chief purposes of good government are answered in Canada, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Australia, quite as well as they are answered at home. If so, what matters it how the work is done? But Mr. Macfie and his supporters, including a respectable body of men who have devoted themselves to this task, conceive that more might be done, that a higher standard might be attained and a closer unity welded. Why should not our landed gentry be encouraged and helped to emigrate: Why should not English society in its highest sense move in mass to the Southern hemisphere, receiving new patrimonies in exchange for those handed down from the Conquest? Others have asked why the colonies should not have titles, ranks, peers, and all other Old-World distinctions. Unfortunately for these pleasant dreams, London is not the place to put these questions. They should be asked at Sydney, Melbourne, and other colonial capitals. The colonies do just what they please, with the simple reserve that they must not fly in the face of British law and policy. Should Parliament or a British and Colonial congress wish to inaugurate some more perfect system, they would find themselves without power or means, inasmuch as the colonies have secured these to themselves. Very naturally and properly, they have insisted on the disposal of their own land, and on framing their own tariffs, and, in a word, on governing themselves in all material respects. The colonies know their own circumstances far better than we can do here, and know best how to adjust their laws to their circumstances. Whatever we attempt here, the first thing to be considered is its probable reception there. Upon this point we can never calculate at all in our own favour, for the colonies want scarcely anything which it is in our power to give, and resent everything that looks like making a convenience of them. Something was said the other day about an interchange of useful gifts. Well and good. But our Government does little in this way at home, and is year by year leaving such civilities more to private bodies. For other matters, our colonial administration, like our home legislation, has simply adapted itself to the necessities of the case. No Government, no Parliament, can make what laws it pleases or carry out an ideal policy; it must be content with carrying out the wishes of the great British constituency.

But something else evidently floats before the eyes of Mr. Macfie and his friends. It is the relations of this British and Colonial Empire with the rest of the world which, it is conceived, may require suitable relations between England and the colonies. As things are now, it is complained, the colonies are liable to be drawn into England's quarrels and placed to the very front of the battle, yet deprived of all power of helping themselves, either by a policy of their own, or by neutrality, or by having a place in our own councils. As the emergency is yet to come, it is premature to affirm how it will affect the colonies. This, however, is almost the only possible matter for the supposed congress to deal with. It is proposed that a standing council, with representatives from the British Isles and the colonies, shall take in hand our foreign affairs, with a view to insure the peace and safety of the whole empire. But what would Parliament say to this? What would the British people say to this? That the colonies have a right to be well considered in our foreign policy no one will deny; but what voice can they pretend to, when they certainly would not be able to give us one atom of help, either in money or in men, and when all their anxiety must necessarily be, not for us, but for themselves? We must, and we certainly shall, do the best for them under the circumstances, but we certainly shall not think it necessary to frame a policy to meet the various views of colonies scattered all over the world. For any other purpose such a congress would be a dangerous delusion. It would promise much and do nothing. It would foster expectations impossible to be ever realised, and it would thereby provoke a disaffection which at present cannot be said to exist.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT ELTHAM.

ON April 26 a shocking outrage was brought to light at Eltham, Kent. It would appear that between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock a policeman was passing along his beat at Eltham, and heard faint cries, apparently those of a female. He at once proceeded down a narrow passage, situate between two market gardens, and behind some green bushes he discovered a young woman respectably dressed, lying upon her back. She was enveloped in blood, and was in a dying condition. The officer at once sent off for proper assistance, and as soon as possible the young woman was raised. It was then found that the cheek was cut right through. She had a fearful wound near the right eye, and her head was battered about in a most dreadful manner. A medical man having seen her, advised the constable to convey her to the hospital. Without any delay, a light trap was procured, and she was brought to Guy's Hospital. She was undressed and put to bed. Dr. Durham, the house physician, and Mr. Harris, the house surgeon, were soon in attendance, and extracted several small pieces of broken bone from the skull. The unfortunate creature was not able to say anything as to who inflicted the terrible injuries. The medical opinion is that she had been struck over the head and face with a chopper, or some other sharp, heavy instrument. The police-constable states that he went past the spot at 2 o'clock, and she was not there then. The place where she was found has been visited by the police, and there is every appearance of a struggle having occurred. The young woman was seventeen years of age and remarkably good-looking. The occurrence has created immense excitement. When first found she was lying, moaning, weltering in blood, on her hands and knees. She appeared to be in a half-conscious state, sometimes shrieking out and crying, "Oh, Emily, don't beat me so cruelly; don't kill me outright." At apparently lucid intervals she was asked who so ill-used her, and she seemed to breathe the word "Emily." One circumstance occurred which for some time gave rise to a conjecture that possibly she might have been thus brutally attacked by another female through jealousy. This was the discovery of the body of another young woman in a pond at Lee, not far from Eltham, and in her pocket a number of letters were found—some, it was stated, addressed to a person named Emily. The police have made inquiries to see if there was likely to have been any companionship between the two young women, but nothing satisfactory has been elicited. From the letters found on the one drowned, it appeared she had relatives named Surridge, residing both at Peckham and in the Camberwell New Road. With reference to the poor girl so murderously assailed in Kidbrook-lane, small footmarks have been found leading from the spot to a brook at about 100 yards distance, where there are marks of some one having washed blood off hands or garments in the brook. At an inquest on April 28, the evidence went to show that the name of the girl found in the pond at Lee was Ann Surridge, aged 27, a domestic servant in the employ of Mrs. Furtell, 41, Freeland Road, Bromley. From letters found it appeared that she had been carrying on a courtship with a young man whose name it was not considered necessary to mention, and that in consequence of some disagreement she had become so desponding that her mistress wrote to her mother to fetch her home; but two hours before the letter reached its destination the deceased drowned herself in the pond. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased drowned herself while in a state of temporary insanity. The scene of the tragedy at Eltham was visited on April 30th by a large crowd of curious persons. The unfortunate young woman died at Guy's Hospital the same evening. Since then a young man named Pook has been arrested on the charge of the murder. He was brought up before the Greenwich magistrate on May 6th, and remanded. It appears that although he has exhibited a calm and rather reserved demeanour, he has on all occasions, when the subject has been mentioned, asserted in the most earnest manner his entire innocence of the dreadful crime imputed to him; and it appears that he also denies that any improper intercourse ever took place between him and the deceased. The scene of the murder has been visited by thousands of persons, the majority of whom have made a pilgrimage from London, or from a longer distance, to gratify their curiosity with a sight of the spot. All traces of the crime itself have now disappeared; but the swarm of excursionists have marked the spot by stripping the hedges of their foliage for relics, and carrying away twigs, brambles, tufts of grass, and the blood-stained soil itself. Some of the cottagers near put up a rough wooden cross to show where the poor girl fell; but that has been carried off likewise, probably as a memento of special value. The solicitor and friends of the prisoner seem to be confident that they will be able to account for the prisoner's time, and thus an alibi will be set up as one part of the defence. It is said that a female friend of the prisoner will be able to speak for such a portion of his time that evening as would render it impossible for him to be where the witness young Lazell, the florist, stated he met him at the barnfield. It is also said that one of the three men who were in Thomas's, the ironmonger's shop, at the time the hatchet was purchased has come forward, and is ready to swear that the man who purchased the hatchet was at least thirty-five years of age. On May 6, after the examination of the accused at the police court, a young man named Henry Humphreys, a compositor, was introduced to Mr. Superintendent Griffin as being able to give some information about the locket which the deceased was found wearing, and which he stated he had himself given to her some time since, when employed at the printing-office of the father of the accused, but from whose service he was discharged. Being closely questioned, he gave the name of the tradesman at whose shop he bought the locket, and on Mr. Superintendent Griffin and Humphreys going there the latter was at once recognised by a female in the shop as the purchaser of the locket in question, and which was said by one of the witnesses examined at the inquest that deceased had stated had been given to her by her young master, the accused. Evidence will be forthcoming showing that at twenty-five minutes after 7 on the evening of the murder the accused was at the library of the Greenwich Literary Institution, Royal Hill, a very short distance from his father's house, and that afterwards he was at Lewisham, and returned home before 9 o'clock for the night. As to the evidence of the witness Lazell, who speaks to seeing the accused in company of a female, in Kidbrooke lane, about 7 o'clock on the evening in question, not much reliance can be placed on its authenticity, seeing that the landlady of the house in which the deceased had been staying left her at the end of a street in Deptford at twenty minutes before that hour, and to have reached the spot where Lazell states he saw the accused and a female, she must have traversed over three miles of ground. The remains of the poor girl were interred in the cemetery at Deptford on May 8. Notwithstanding a heavy thunderstorm, thousands of persons assembled to witness the ceremony. E. W. Pook was again brought up on remand at the Greenwich Police Court on May 13. The principal witness was Dr. Letheby, who detailed the result of the scientific examination of the articles which he had received from the police. On the left leg of the prisoner's trousers he found a human hair 7½ inches in length, corresponding in appearance as well as in structure with that of the deceased. On the same garment, on the right hand wrist of the shirt, and on the hat, he discovered several spots of blood. Upon the hammer were many pieces of hair similar to that of the murdered girl, besides clots and stains of blood and printer's ink. After the production of some evidence bearing upon the movements of the prisoner on the night of the tragedy, another remand was granted. The coroner's inquest on the body of the murdered girl was resumed on May 16. The only thing which transpired worthy of remark is that the person who bought the hammer on April 22, who has always been held by the prosecution to be the prisoner, was proved to be a plasterer's lad. The shopkeeper, whose wife sold another hammer on the 24th, but could not remember to whom, was treated by Mr. Poland as a hostile witness, and not only he, but his wife, obtained scant courtesy at the hands of the learned counsel. The inquiry was adjourned. The following extraordinary statement in reference to this mysterious case has been made to the police. The author of it called upon Mr. Pook, the accused's solicitor, on May 15, and was immediately taken by that gentleman before the police inspector, at the Blackheath Road Station, who took the statement down. It has been sent to the Treasury. The statement is as follows:—"I, John Hutton, of the Clarence Hotel, Jeffries Road, Clapham, and of the Bull Inn, Birchwood Corner, St. Mary Cray, Kent, say—On Thursday afternoon last, I was at my house, the Bull Inn, Birchwood Corner, when Mr. Bridge, of the Running Horses, Erith, called upon me with reference to the purchase of a tent which I had for sale. In the course of conversation the subject of the Eltham murder was mentioned, and Mr. Bridge turned round, and in the most energetic manner said, 'So help me, God, they have not got the right man; Pook is not the man'—or 'the murderer,' I cannot say which. I said, 'What are you saying? Be careful;' and he replied, 'So help me, God, I know the murderer.' I said, 'Bridge, you are not doing your duty to the public;' adding, 'Are you waiting till Pook is discharged, and a reward is offered by the Government.' Bridge then said, 'I have told the police, but they did not take much notice of it.' I then asked him who he believed was the murderer, and he said, 'I know him, and I could pick him out of a thousand. He is a soldier;' and with great force repeated the words 'I can pick him out of a thousand.' Some other conversation then followed, but I do not remember the words, after which Mr. Bridge said, 'The soldier came to my house on the night of the murder, between half-past 11 and 12 o'clock, without hat or cap. Blood was on his hands and clothes, and I took him into the kitchen, and assisted to wash him.' I do not recollect Mr. Bridge saying anything more."

A CONVENT SCANDAL IN PARIS.

(*From a Correspondent of the Times.*)

PARIS, May 7.

THE reigning scandal of the day is the affair of the Convent of Picpus. So highly roused has public indignation been by the supposed discovery of atrocities committed within those jealous walls that the people have been peremptorily excluded until the investigations of justice shall be complete. I managed, however, to penetrate within the precincts by attaching myself to the *cortége* of an English friend, who was journeying thither under special official orders, to investigate the case of an English Sister named Garret. In the Rue de Picpus, near Mazas prison, stand two large buildings, each surrounded by high walls, above which may be seen green trees at intervals. The one is an establishment of the Jesuits; the other the Convent of the White Nuns. The Jesuit Brothers escaped at the first sign of approaching danger, but the sisters held their own until forced into cabs and conveyed to the cells of St. Lazare, there to await the result of a judicial inquiry into certain matters that are deemed suspicious. Arrived at the gate of the Convent, we were obliged to force our way through a crowd of angry people who demanded instant permission to enter, and who are as persistently swept back by a group of National Guard—we, however, being admitted inside the door under cover of the official pass and signatures. In the courtyard, under the shade of some fine trees, a few guards were playing bowls in the Jesuits' alley, and making up to one of them, whose cap displayed tokens of authority, we mentioned our business, and begged permission to see what was to be seen. Our friend was very civil, accepted a cigar, and marched us off to go the rounds. He pointed out to us the fact, of which there certainly could exist no kind of doubt, that the two buildings communicated one with the other, by means of an old door which still exists at the back of a stable, as well as by other apertures in the garden wall, which show signs of having been recently closed up. The Jesuits' garden is a most beautiful one, occupying a space of some 12 acres, laid out with care, and furnished with fruit trees of every description, pruned and trained after the latest horticultural designs. There are wonderously ingenious plans, too, for irrigating the beds; forcing pits and hothouses, and long alleys with vines trained over them. Through the old door above mentioned we passed into the Sisters' garden, equally large and beautiful, though not kept with the same care. In the centre stands a gymnasium, I suppose, for the use of the children brought up under the Sisters' care; and further on their cemetery, a lovely spot, where, under the heavy shade of ancient cypresses, lie bearers of some of the most ancient names in France—"Prince of Salm-Kyrbourg, immolated under the Terror, aged 49;" "Rochefoucauld," "De Noailles," "Montmorency," "the great Lafayette," the whole family of the Talleyrands, Périgords, and legions of princes and princesses. Some of the vaults have been opened, and many lead coffins, half-covered with rotting velvet and gold lace, lie exposed to the light of day, awaiting an examination at the hands of the Minister of Justice. At the extreme end of the garden, however, are three little conical huts, side by side, resembling white ants' nests, which have been the prime cause of so much excitement and judicial inquiry. When the convent was occupied by the National Guards these little huts were tenanted each by an old woman, enclosed in a wooden cage, like chickens' pens, the three buildings being similar in size and construction, six feet square by seven in height, with a slate roof, through which daylight was visible, while the three old women were all of them hopeless idiots. The Lady Superior has kept her lips resolutely closed up to the present time, but admitted, when first questioned, that the three sufferers had lived in their hideous prison for nine years, in an atmosphere of stifling heat throughout the summer, and half frozen with cold throughout the winter; "but," she added, "they were idiots when they came." The conductor of the inquiry replied that, if such were the case, it was illegal to have admitted them to the convent at all, and that even supposing them to have been admitted, the place where they were found was not a fit dwelling-place for a dog. A key was discovered among her papers, labelled "Key of the great vault;" but where this great vault may be has not yet been found out. The Superior and her nuns keep a uniform and persistent silence upon the point. Excavations have been made at different points in the garden, and under the high altar of the chapel, but hitherto without effect. At one end of the nuns' garden stands an isolated building, in which were found mattresses furnished with straps and buckles, also two iron corsets, an iron skull-cap, and a species of rack turned by a cog-wheel, evidently intended for bending back the body with force. The Superior explained that these were orthopædic instruments—a superficial falsehood. The mattresses and straps struck me as being easily accounted for; I have seen such things used in French midwifery, and in cases of violent delirium; but the rack and its adjuncts are justly objects of grave suspicion, for they imply a use of brutal force which no disease at present known would justify. On our way back through the gardens our guide made a *détour* in order to show us a great subterranean warehouse, where an enormous quantity of potatoes was stored, as well as barrels full of salt pork, while in a yard by lay grunting a fat pig. "Look at this!" cried our National Guard indignantly. "Look at these stores, which might have helped to feed the starving poor of the arrondissement during our six months' siege, and think that these people were begging from door to door the whole time to buy broken victuals for their pensioners!" Arrived at the entrance gate our guide nudged me, telling me in whispers to look at the old woman who was wandering about, followed by a younger one, stooping from time to time to pick up a leaf or rub her hands with sand or gravel. "That is Sœur Bernardine," he said, "one of the three prisoners of the wooden cages. She is the most sane in mind of the three, and we keep her here under the care of one of our wives to cheer her up. She is only fifty, though she looks past seventy. The other two have been removed, as they were rendered violent by the crowd and change of scene." I passed close to her and she looked up—a soft, pale face, with sunken eyes shaded by the frills of a great cap. She looked at me dazedly, without taking any notice, and stooping again, filled her hands with refuse coffee grounds, which she put into her mouth until prevented by her companion. Without showing the least prejudice in the matter, I think I can safely say that the ladies now shut up at St. Lazare will find it no easy matter to clear themselves of blame; for, though there are doubtless many suspicious circumstances that may be explained away, there are also hard facts which will remain hard facts in spite of the most elaborate attempts at refutation.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN PARIS.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* supplies the following particulars respecting the explosion of the cartridge factory:—

"Paris, Thursday, May 18.—It was about a quarter to six when, sitting in my rooms, I heard something like a terrible crash, and then the whole house shook to its foundations. I rushed out into the streets. They were crowded with people, wild with terror. I asked several what had happened, but they appeared too stupefied to answer. At last, going over to a group, in the midst of which I saw a man talking in earnest whispers, I listened. 'The Versaillists are making their final attack; they have blown up one of the forts, said the man in the centre of the little knot. 'No,' ventured to suggest one of the bystanders, "it is one of the bastions.' At that moment a great cry arose, and, looking around, I saw all hands pointed in the direction of the Invalides, at a huge column of white smoke, which ascended from the neighbourhood of that structure. The thousands in the street hurried off along with the rest, and as we proceeded we met everywhere large crowds, running with the same hurry, and in the same direction. Soon, however, I encountered other crowds, also pressing wildly along; but they were rushing from, not to, the scene of the explosion. Women, with a child in one arm, a table or a chair in the other; men heavily laden with furniture, or bending under a still heavier burden, the improvised stretcher, on which was laid a groaning victim of the terrible accident, these were the people whom, as we approached the Invalides, we saw in ever-increasing numbers. Sick and faint, I arrived at the top of the Avenue Rapp. It was a terrible sight; the conflagration was still at its height. The woodwork, of which there was a good deal in the manufactory, was blazing steadily. At short intervals there was a loud rattle, and the flames became brighter. This was the effect of the constantly exploding cartridges which, in hundreds of thousands, were furiously blazing at the base of the lofty column of smoke. For some time this spectacle fascinated my attention. I was roused up to the remembrance of things around by a low groan which I heard close beside me. Turning round I saw a woman, one of whose arms had been blown off, leaning upon her husband. Having aided the unfortunate man to lift his wife upon a stretcher, I went to another part of the Avenue. Everywhere I saw sights the most heartrending. One incident I shall never forget. Several hundred yards from the manufactory I helped another man in placing on a stretcher the head, shoulders, and arms of a woman which had been blown away from the rest of her body. Attached to the miserable wreck was a complete hoop skirt, and on the finger of the left hand I observed a wedding ring. Higher up the street I came across a mass of human debris; at almost every point, in fact, of the Avenue, and throughout the entire neighbourhood, were to be seen human fragments, which had been blown through the air, and scattered, sometimes in places a considerable distance from the factory. I also observed that the streets around were thickly strewn with small black-looking objects. On examining closely I found these to be bullets, which were showered everywhere, and which in many instances, were burned to half their size by the heat of the conflagration. The Avenue and the adjoining localities were likewise covered with broken glass; for the explosion left scarcely a window unbroken in a wide circuit around.

"The number of victims is generally set down at about 100, but some place it as high a figure as 160.

"As to the origin of the explosion, the Committee of Public Safety come out to-day with the explanation that agents of the Versailles authorities fired the factory. A strange story, apparently confirming this explanation, is current. Captain Debaine, of the Vengeurs de Paris, was on guard in the neighbourhood of the Avenue when the explosion occurred. He has found, it is said, in the pocket of a woman, resident in a house occupied by the wives of gendarmes, a plan of the cartridge manufactory, and a plan of Paris by General Trochu. Four persons were arrested at nine o'clock this morning, and about the same hour 300 deserters from the Versaillais were removed into the interior of Paris from the Ecole Militaire.

"We had a new phase to-day in this terrible tragedy of the explosion. The mangled remains of many of the victims were exhibited on the steps of the Church of St. Pierre. Outside the railings was collected an immense crowd of spectators; inside the sacred edifice itself a large band of National Guards smoked and drank and laughed. As yet there is no trustworthy evidence to show that the accident was the result of foul play. The number of killed would have been much greater had not the majority of the workwomen employed in the factory left it fifty minutes before the catastrophe. An attaché to the American Legation was blown into the air by the explosion, but, curious to relate, was not seriously hurt."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VENDOME COLUMN.

THE following account of this piece of vandalism is given by a correspondent of an English journal.

Paris, May 16.—At half-past 5 the Column in the Place Vendome fell with a tremendous crash, and burst into fragments. The fall had been announced for 2 p.m., and, as that hour approached, a considerable crowd began to collect in the neighbourhood. The balconies and the windows in the Rues de la Paix and Castiglione were filled with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, and the streets were thronged. All, both high and low, looked on at the work of destruction with intense interest.

At a quarter to two the first premontory symptom of the coming event appeared. The curtain round the scaffolding, which veiled the workmen from view, was removed. Immediately a score of men, busy at a breach in the Column, were revealed. We then could see that there was a large hole in the centre and in the staircase of the Column. The scene thus exposed to the public gaze was a really busy one. Some of the men were plying sledge-hammers, breaking away the fragments of stone as a woodman chips away pieces of the oak he means to bring down; others were driving a wedge into the cut on the opposite side made by the saw.

Soon we hear music rising above the sounds of the sledge-hammers. Three bands march in, and take up their positions in the Place at different points, and after them rushes in a new wave of spectators, attracted by the news that the Column was now really going to fall.

At a quarter-past 2 every preparation had, to all appearence been made. Then came our friend Abadie—the "head and front" of the whole enterprise—upon the scene, looking busy, enthusiastic, with a certain air of satisfaction in his face. Giving a rapid glance around, he went to the windlass which is intended to draw the cable attached to the summit. The excitement on the place was almost at boiling point. Soon the arrival of Rochefort added a new source of interest. The people crowded round him; and then came loud and long-continued cheers. Everybody appeared to think that this was a proper occasion for showing honour to the persistent enemy of the Third Napoleon—now, when the monument of the First Emperor was being tumbled to the dust.

At 3 the bands strike up. One plays the "Marseillaise," a second the "Chant du Départ," the third an air from "La Muette de Portici." The National Guards are drawn up on the pavement; the members of the Commune, in their red scarfs, make their appearance at a window in the Ministry of Justice. Then a huge red flag is waved. Staff officers gallop to and fro; the excitement is rising still higher; everybody is in feverish expectation; but there the Column still stands—stately, immovable.

At a quarter-past 3, however, the hour of doom seemed to have come at last. A naval captain piped the signal; twenty sailors and National Guards immediately manned the windlass. Then followed an enormous amount of bugling, as if the engineers thought the Column, like Jericho, would come down with the blowing of horns. Gradually the cable, stretched from the top of the Column to the windlass, straightened, and became tense with the heavy strain. The Column resisted it, and there was a rest. The bugles then sounded for another turn of the windlass, which was made amid breathless attention, all eyes being fixed on the Column.

Speculation ensued amongst the crowd whether the walls and chimneys of the adjacent houses would not fall on the people who were standing on tiptoe to avoid the effect of the concussion. The excitement was extreme. A rush was made near the barricade; something was wrong; an iron round block near the windlass had broken, and the tremendous pulley flying into the air some sixteen feet wounded a sailor severely and knocked down several others. A stretcher was brought to take the sailor away.

Abadie thereupon declared that he required two hours to repair the damage to the tackle. Meanwhile the bands played, staff officers still galloped about, and numbers of people left the place for refreshment. The odds rose that the Column would not fall today.

At a quarter-past 5 it was given out that the Column would not fall before 7 p.m., and there was a general expression of disapprobation. Abadie, now at a discount, was accused of being "in with Versailles," and condign punishment was threatened. Even the guillotine was looming in the distance.

At 5.20, however, the cable is again stretched. Suddenly, to the surprise of all spectators, the vast Column moved—swayed—and then swept magnificently down. It fell exactly on the manure cushions prepared for it, and burst into fragments with a dull, heavy, lumbering sound. The shock and noise were so slight that every one was astonished. A thick cloud of dust rose into the air; at the same moment the crowd raised a tremendous shout of "Vive la Commune!" bands played the "Marseillaise," the dust cleared away, and there lay the glorious Column of shattered bronze and masonry, broken nearly throughout its whole length. The statue of the Emperor fell several feet further than the extremity of the Column. The head of the statue was crushed by the fall.

The crowd rushed clambering and stumbling to secure broken fragments. The Guards were unable to stay the movement, which in a moment assumed another character. Three orators of the Commune stood at different points on the ruins, and made speeches. They treated the statue of the soldier as the Emperor himself; spoke of him insultingly; a national Guard spat in the face, another struck the nose of the statue violently with the butt of his rifle.

M. AUBER.

WE received from Paris (says the *Athenæum*) news of the death of Auber, who died in his house in the Rue St. George on the 13th instant, whilst the Communists were pulling down the mansion of his near neighbour and intimate friend, M. Thiers. It is affirmed that the venerable musician, who had not quitted his residence during the siege of Paris by the Germans, and who never lost his spirits during that eventful period, was so saddened by the civil war that he ceased to care for life, and at last refused to take ordinary nourishment, preferring to leave a world by the distractions of which he was sickened. He had even lost his affection for his beloved Erard, an ancient pianoforte of 4½ octaves, on which he had for nearly threescore years struck the cords which have vibrated through the world. To follow minutely the career of the acknowledged chief of the French Opera school—of the composer who was the real representative of National Art at the Salle Favart, to give any analysis of some fifty operas, which he composed between 1813 and 1868—to canvass his acts as Principal of the "Conservatoire," to describe the fascinating manners of this polished Parisian of the old school—to narrate the innumerable anecdotes of his witty sayings, and to particularise his numerous acts of kindness and benevolence during his long career, would be an impossible task within the limits of an obituary notice in the *Athenæum*.

M. Auber was born at Caen, on the 29th of January, 1784; he was the son of a printseller, and was intended for commercial pursuits. He was for a short time a clerk in a merchant's counting-house in London; but he had studied the pianoforte as an amateur, and mercantile matters were not to his taste. He returned to his beloved Paris, never more to leave it. His first essays in composition were Romances for the voice. He next composed for a violoncellist, M. Lamare, solos for the instrument; and this experience led to a violin-concerto, which was played at the Conservatoire Concerts by M. Mazas, and which has been heard in London, executed by M. Sainton. His early trial of opera was for amateurs; the piece first launched by him was "Le Séjour Militaire," in 1813, written for the Salle Favart; and he did nothing again until 1819, when ill-success attended his "Testament et les Billets-Doux." Auber was unlucky in his first librettist, M. de Plenard. When he coalesced with Scribe and Mélesville, in 1823, in the three-act opera, "Leicester," the tide turned in his favour. He was still more fortunate with "La Neige," and his triumph with the "Maçon," in 1825, was most pronounced. Auber, after working with Scribe and Germain Delavigne, entered into an alliance with the former; and from the date of this union the names of Scribe and Auber became celebrated throughout Europe. A brief summary of their joint doings will convey a notion of the popularity of the majority of their productions and of the failure of some out of the long list. For the Grand Opera they produced "La Muette de Portici," 1828; "Le Dieu et la Bajadere," 1830; "Le Philtre," 1831; "Le Serment," 1832; "Gustave," 1833; "Le Lac des Fees," 1839; L'Enfant Prodigue," 1850; "Zerline," 1851. For the Opera Comique, "Fiorella," 1826; "La Fiancee," 1829; "Fra Diavolo," 1830; "Lestocq," 1834; "Le Cheval de Bronze," 1835; "Acteon," "Les Chaperons Blancs," and "L'Ambassadrice," 1836; "Le Domino Noir," 1837; "Zanetta," 1840; "Les Diamants de la Couronne," 1841; "La Part du Diable," 1843; "La Sirene," 1844; "La Baracolle, 1845; "Haydee," 1847; "Marco Spada," 1850; "Manon Lescaut," 1856; "La Circassienne," 1861; "La Fiancee du Roi de Garbe," 1864. Scribe, in the few above cited works, was aided by M. de Saint-Georges, M. Melesville, M. Germain Delavigne, and M. Mazeres. Auber's last opera, and a charming work it is, as fresh and melodious as the efforts of his earlier years, was produced at the Opera Comique, on the 15th of February, 1868. It was entitled "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," and the libretto was by MM. D'Ennery and Cormon. The enthusiasm of the audience for the patriarch will not easily be forgotten by the amateurs who were present on that interesting occasion. Auber has composed music for two ballets, founded on his operas "Marco Spada" and "Le Cheval de Bronze." The last-mentioned work, it must be remarked, was the foundation of the Offenbach school, which Rossini was wont to imitate so humorously with one finger on the pianoforte. Auber worked once, in 1831, in the opera of "La Marquise de Brinvilliers," with Cherubini, Carafa, Batton, Berton, Blangini, Boieldieu, Paer, and Hérold, all of whom he survived. The qualities of grace, elegance, spontaneity, originality, have been cheerfully conceded to Auber by all critics, however averse; but power and passion and grandeur were attributes which it is denied that he possessed. This, to a certain extent, is true: Auber's music was essentially gay and vivacious, coquettish and fascinating. He was not a Raphael, a Michael Angelo, or a Reubens in music; but he was a *genre* composer of the first class. In "Masaniello," however, he did not attain breadth of effect and grandeur; and his Prayer, extracted from an early Mass, is unsurpassed for devotional intensity. His orchestral Preludes rank with those of the first masters. In the "Domino Noir" and the "Diamants de la Couronne" his melocious inspirations were manifested in the highest degree. There is in all his music piquancy and picturesqueness. The forms are his own; the type is his own creation. Imitators have abounded; but Auber's *esprit* is not to be copied, for it was in his nature. He conveyed in notation what he could so brilliantly express in conversation. He was a charming *causeur*; he had his *mot* and his epigram always ready. His cynicism was cheerful, not bitter. Those who have had the good fortune to listen to a passage-at-arms in art between Auber, Rossini, and Meyerbeer, in the presence of the celebrated Berryer, can recollect the totally distinct characteristics of the Frenchman, the Italian, and the German. The familiar face of Auber, walking on the Boulevard des Italiens, will no more be seen. His works will survive and perpetuate his name as a Musician; his acts of kindness will be remembered, and cause his memory to be respected as a Man.

JAPAN.

FROM the *Japan Herald* we take the following items of intelligence:—

Trouble has been caused at Yedo about Arima, a Daimio of about 200,000 kokus revenue, whose principality is in Kiusiu. It seems he has harboured all the Samourai lately belonging to Tosa, Chosiu, and Hizen, who were driven forth because their revenue was reduced to one-tenth of their former allotment. These disaffected men are now at Arima's Yashki.

It is reported that three or four of the smaller Daimios, whose territory is in the southern island, have been confined to their houses by the Government on account of the assistance rendered by them to the Ronins during the late disturbances in the South. Care has been taken by the Government to secure the retainers of those Daimios now residing in Yedo and Yokohama, and the entry of these Daimio's men into Yedo is forbidden. The chief of the Ronin band is reported to have been captured, and the Daimio who has been secretly keeping others of late will be tried, and the probability is will lose his territory. The name of this noted Ronin is Daraki; he was formerly a subject of Chosiu, and was the great mover in this insurrection in this Prince's territory last year. He fled from his country when he saw there was no chance of success, and then Chosiu issued to his neighbouring Daimios a request to send him back should he visit their territory, but this Daimio alluded to in a previous paragraph was compelled by the Government to own to his whereabouts.

The barbarous custom the Japanese have of trampling on the cross has been very recently observed in Higo, in which province, we learn, an edict has been posted, informing the peasantry and certain other classes that they will, in future, be periodically required to perform this ceremony, or in default of doing so incur severe punishment. There can be little doubt that these demonstrations are intended solely to render foreigners, irrespective of creed, or nationality, contemptible in the eyes of even the meanest native; and as many of the persons who are compelled to take part in this act are exceedingly ignorant, nothing is more likely to raise a fanatical spirit among them. This appears to be the chief aim of the priests, who since the deportation of the native Christians from Urakami, have spared no efforts to attain their desired ends. As the priests and officials by working on the credulity of the people caused the outrages at Tientsin, we think we have good reason to complain of such proceedings, which, to say the least, are fraught with danger, as some of the people who are now appointed to guard this port are our protectors at the present time, but will have to go through the course of insulting our religion at another time. It is surprising that the Japanese should take up a position so inimical to foreigners, especially as the Treaty Powers have made provisions for punishing any of their subjects who may be convicted of wantonly damaging Eastern temples, or behaving in an unbecoming manner towards natives while engaged in their devotions. If the Japanese persist in continuing to act in the manner they have done during the past eighteen months, it is the duty of the foreign representatives at Yedo to enter a protest against it, which they could easily enforce by suspending the working of the powers given to them by their Governments; as they are a great injustice to Europeans and Americans, if the native authorities are permitted to insult them with impunity.

FRANCE AND ITALY.—Is the Third Republic about to follow the example of the Second and attempt a diversion from its own misfortunes and disputes by intermeddling in the affairs of another country? It would almost seem so. The Government of M. Thiers has, if report speaks truly, accredited Count Horace de Choiseul-Praslin to the post of Minister-Plenipotentiary at Florence, and Viscount d'Harcourt to the same post at Rome. If this be a fact, and the details are precise, the French Republic considers Italy and Rome as two distinct States, and ignores the *plebiscite* by which the Romans became subjects of Victor Emmanuel. This policy would be quite in accordance with M. Thier's avowed opinions. He always declared that the unity of Italy was a menace to France, and that Napoleon had committed a stupendous blunder in aiding it. This unfriendly disposition on the part of the head of the French Executive is also shown by the recall of the present French Minister from Florence. M. de Rothan has spent many years of his diplomatic career in Italy. He was Secretary of Legation when Victor Emmanuel's Court was still at Turin, and he has been intimately connected with the Italian Government throughout its changes and development. He is now recalled, and a young cavalry officer about thirty years of age is sent in his place. All this looks ill; yet surely M. Thiers will not be so mad as to meddle with Italian affairs now. He must remember that things have changed since Marshal Oudinot stormed Rome. There is now what there was not then, a nation of 24 millions of people on the Mediterranean; there is an Italy, which is no longer only "a geographical expression."—*Globe.*

OBITUARY ADVERTISEMENT.—Died, on the 11th ultimo, at his shop in Broadway, Mr. Artemus Dodge, much respected by all who knew and dealt with him. As a man he was amiable; as a hatter he was upright and moderate. His virtues were beyond all price, and his beaver hats were only 8 dollars each. He has left a widow to deplore his loss, and a large stock to be sold cheap for the benefit of his family. He was snatched to the other world in the prime of his life, and just as he had concluded an extensive purchase of felt, which he got so cheap that the widow can supply hats at a more moderate charge than any other house in New York. His disconsolate family will carry on the business with punctuality.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

EX AVOCA.

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HOBSON and WHITING'S
Nagasaki umbrellas and sun shades
Presentation umbrellas
Nicoll's Overcoats—Chesterfield and New Paget.
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BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING. Best and cheapest at the Manufactory, 37A and 39, Erskine-street, Wynyard-square.
J. W. TAYLOR,
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Detailed price list post free.

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Tweed jacket suits, from 22s 6d
Ditto galatea ditto, ditto 32s 6d
Silk-mixed ditto ditto, ditto 35s.
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Witney and beaver Inverness capes, from 13s 6d
Showerproof ditto ditto from 13s 6d.
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an excellent garment for railway travelling, from 14s 6d.
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GROUT'S and COURTALD'S BEST BLACK PATENT CRAPES, in every width.
Black parasols and umbrellas, lined and unlined
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Every requisite of general mourning.
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Also, a lot at 4s 3d, 4s 6d, and 4s 9d, equally cheap.

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Black cloth jackets, from 4s 11d to 22s 6d
Waterproof mantles, full size, guaranteed, 8s 11d
Children's ditto, all sizes and colours, from 5s 11d
All our own make, and beautifully trimmed.
A competent cutter engaged on the premises.
Clearing dress materials at very low prices.
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TWO CASES of
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PARIS KID GLOVES,
BLACK sewn with TWO Colours, BLACK sewn WHITE, LAVENDER sewn BLACK.

J. Q. CARTER, 411, George-street, will show to-day NEW PATTERNS in Black Silk Fringes.

J. Q. CARTER'S first choice Josephine GLOVES, black stitched colours, drabs, white, and light shades.

J. Q. CARTER (opposite Royal Hotel) has received, per Mail, REAL lace ties, collars, sleeves, &c.

NOVELTIES, ex MAIL STEAMER.
Miss THYNNE'S, 100, King-street.

CHOICE MILLINERY.
Miss THYNNE'S, 100, King-street.

NEW SHAPES White, Felt, and Straw HATS.
Miss THYNNE'S, 100, King-street.

BRIDAL FALLS AND WREATHS.
Miss THYNNE'S, 100, King-street.

GOLD and SILVER CHAIN, STARS, FLOWERS.
Miss THYNNE'S, 100, King-street.

VELVET, SILK, AND CLOTH MANTLES.
Miss THYNNE'S, 100, King-street.

EX MAIL STEAMER.

FOUR CASES OF NEW GOODS,
consisting of
Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, Tulles, Falls, New Hats, New Bonnets, Infants' richly-embroidered and braided Hoods, Hats, Squares, and Cloaks, New Robes, &c.
E. WAY, Importer, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

EX R. M. S. AVOCA.—J. BURTON has received by mail a choice assortment of new goods, consisting of POINT LACE BRAIDS, and Mecklenburg Thread BANNER HAND-SCREEN FRAMES, and pieces of work for ditto; BANNER-SCREEN FRAMES and ditto ditto; perforated Bronze and Kid Slippers; and a variety of other goods for fancy needlework.
4, Hunter-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The new Boot Shop will be open at 10 o'clock TO-MORROW, with a large assortment of Ladies', Gent.'s, and Children's Boots. A price List of some of our new goods will be advertised in Saturday's HERALD, and in the EVENING NEWS. Swyny, Brothers, No. 510, George-st., opposite Central Police Office.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, have in stock and receive regular supplies of
DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour, in quarter, half, and whole sacks
HART'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUNN'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUFFIELD'S Seconds
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing, ex Rifleman
DUFFIELD'S
HART'S
MAGAREY'S.
On SALE by
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

NEW PATNA RICE, ex James Service, from Calcutta.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

MELBOURNE AGENCY.—Swallow and Ariell's Prize Biscuits; G. Bencraft's Victorian Oatmeal, Melbourne Moulds, Yellow, Mottled, Soft, and Toilet Soap; Confectionery, French, English, and Victorian; Pearl Barley, Maizena, Paper Bags, Neva Candles, N. W. and Cheshire Cheese, and Barbary Almonds from London.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

VICTORIAN SOFT SOAP, free from soda, £30 per ton. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

CHESHIRE and N. W. CHEESE, very prime, late shipments. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

ON SALE, 100 barrels of Pork, also 50 tierces beef.
D. O'CONNOR, Brickfield-hill.

POTATOES.—Superior samples now landing ex Welcome Home and Yarra, from Circular Head. H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES.—Superior Samples Tasmanian and Warrnambool. C. H. BOND, 94, Sussex-street.

5540 7lb. BAGS BENCRAFT'S VICTORIAN OATMEAL, just received from Melbourne, only 1s 9d per bag
3000 dozen fresh eggs, only 1s per dozen
4000 prime Port Cooper cheese, only 9d., by whole or half cheese, equal to English
7000 celebrated Yengarie sheep tongues, only 1s 3d per doz.
C. KIDMAN, S. H. Road, and Branch Establishments.

M. BOYLSON and SONS, Phœnix Mills, Ashfield, Sydney; and Union Mills, Bathurst.—Superfine, fine, and seconds Flour; Corn Flour, Bran, Pollard, &c. Best quality, lowest prices.

ARRIVED, ex City of Hobart, splendid shipment of LOBSTERS, alive; also, MUSSELS, and all kinds of Smoked FISH. The public are invited to inspect our show. On SALE at CLARKE'S, Market-street.

PORK SAUSAGES.—H. Cummins's celebrated Pork Sausages always ready at No. 16, Bridge-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, on SALE.—Hart's and Galloway and Clark's superfine and seconds.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

OATS, Feed, and Feed, the best and cheapest in Sydney; Bone-dust. SAMUEL PRIESTLY, 139, Sussex-st.

NORWAY OATS.—Just arrived, from New York, a small lot of this celebrated cereal, price 2s per lb. 1-lb. packets per post 1s 6d. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

COAL, Fuel, and Produce of every description, delivered with dispatch. Warburton and Son's Wharf, Pyrmont.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL.—The undersigned begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has made arrangements with the proprietors of the New Newcastle Colliery for a large quantity and constant supply of the above coal.
Cargoes supplied to shipping, factories, &c., with dispatch, at lowest rates.
Orders from hotel keepers, families, &c., will meet with immediate attention.
STEPHEN NUTTER, N. N. C. Coal Depot, Caledonian Wharf, King-street.

BILLET WOOD, cut to any length; delivered to any part of Sydney, 14s ton. Smith's Newtown Saw Mills.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

GALVANIZED IRON.—50 cases Smith and M'Lean's Iron, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet. Just landed, at a low price. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, 5 to 9 feet, G.O. and Wolverhampton flat sheets. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES.—Purple Bangor, 24 x 12 to 16 x 8, greatly reduced prices. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

M. R. Marble LIME, ex Platypus, just received at Marble Lime Co.'s Depot. 8, King's-place

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TOBACCONISTS.—For SALE, STOCK-IN-TRADE and good Business. 641, George-street, nr. Haymarket.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an old-established BUSINESS, in the country. For particulars apply to Messrs. J. FRAZER and CO., York-street.

THE COLONNADE HOTEL, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, in the immediate vicinity of the Opera House, Supreme Court, &c.—This favourite and well-known house, doing one of the best bar trades in Sydney, is TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the present owner having entered into other business arrangements. The name of the house is a sufficient recommendation without any further description. Incoming moderate, and terms easy to a bona fide customer; no others need apply to Mr. COTTON, on the premises, or to CHANDLER and CO., Hotel Brokers, 401, George-street.

FOR SALE.—First-class BUTCHERING BUSINESS, situated on Old South Head Road, opposite Victoria Barracks, Paddington. Shop, 3 rooms, kitchen, shed, stable, all 15s per week; everything connected with the trade, horse and cart included, £25; or horse and cart alone, £17. Apply on premises.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

MARKET GARDEN and ORCHARD for SALE.—Canterbury Villa, situated about two miles beyond Prout's Bridge. Has a frontage of 664 feet, 18 acres, more or less fenced, with substantial three-rail fence, part paled in; neat 4-roomed weatherboard cottage, flower garden in front, cart shed, stable and piggery; 1 acre first-class young apple trees, 1½ acre grape vines, 1 acre assorted fruit trees, all in full bearing, strawberry plantation, 2 acres market garden; abundant supply of water.
R. HARNETT, 324, George-street.

SALE PEREMPTORY.—Equities of redemption of rent-producing freehold, city and suburban, as well as town and country PROPERTIES. Also, of Premises on 99 years' city Leasehold—a valuable corner block, with large frontage. GORDON, Belgrave Cottage, Albion-street.

SURRY HILLS.—FOR SALE, a genteel, very comfortable and substantial brick, balconied and verandah HOUSE; hall, 4 rooms, &c.; freehold; bargain, £280. Also,—same locality,—a really cozy, genteel and substantial brick COTTAGE, in Bourke-street, only £310.
H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, Elizabeth-street North.

EXCELLENT Investment for £800, Cash. City property.—For SALE, 6 thoroughly-substantial, comfortable brick HOUSES, stone foundations; always let. Guaranteed £2 3s week: good site. H. E. SHORTER, 128, Elizabeth-street North.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BUGGY for SALE; price, £16. Apply Cottage opposite Rokeby House, Redfern-street, Redfern.

HANDSOME grey HORSE, 16 hands, stylish saddle, buggy, and phaeton horse, £20; brown Cob, good hack, up to 14 stone, £10; chesnut first-class buggy and saddle Horse, £10. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

EXTENSION Top Buggy, £10; new Waggonet, with top, £30; Dogcart, £18; Pony Gig, £12. Knight.

BAY HORSE, ton trial in sand, £12; Horse, new Spring-cart and harness, £18. S. KNIGHT.

FOR SALE, Parcel Delivery VAN, Horse and harness. No. 235, Castlereagh-street. Real bargain.

FOR SALE, Boston Chaise and Harness, £40; Dog-cart, £12; light top waggon and harness, £25; nuggetty bay horse, sand trial, good spring cart, and harness, £20; spring cart, horse, and harness, £10 10s. 250, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, bay well-bred buggy horse, £12; chesnut cob, very fast, £10; bay brougham horse, £16; good useful harness horse, £9; child's quiet pony, £5. M'Carthy and Brown, 250, Pitt-street, and 237, Castlereagh-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

STORE CATTLE.

For SALE, 150 head Store Cattle (90 bullocks, 60 cows). These are a prime lot of good quiet, well-bred cattle, and close to the market.
BUTLER and INGLIS, 793, George-street.

STORE SHEEP for SALE, deliverable at Narrabri about the 25th instant,
4000 wethers, 3 and 4 years old
1000 ditto, 5 years old
3000 ewes, 3, 4, and 5 years old.
A fine lot of sheep, in charge of Mr. W. J. Gordon, and well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
Immediate application is necessary to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Sydney.

AUCTION SALES.

On FRIDAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Alexander Duthie.
To Ironmongers, Importers of Lampware, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Stores, 125, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
53 cases chimneys
28 cases sun, E, A, B
22 ditto lip, E, A, B, D
3 ditto slip, D.
Terms liberal.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Jones, Wollongong, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A useful brown gelding, 15.3, broken to saddle and harness.

South Country Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Robert Miller, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Two really heavy draught horses, 4 and 5 years old, subject to any trial.
They are described as being two of the finest draught colts that have been submitted to public competition in this market for years.

Heavy Draught Horse.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. D. Eaton, of Richmond, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very heavy draught horse, to arrive from Richmond, and subject to any trial.

Kiama Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Francis, of Kiama, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 head of young horses, subject to trials in saddle and harness.

Kiama Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. E. Johnston to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A well-bred bay gelding, 5 years old, 16 hands
A grey ditto ditto, ditto, suitable for a phaeton
A bay cob, ditto, ditto.
They are all in fine condition, very quiet, and thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

At Camperdown, on TUESDAY.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. George Watkins, of Weebong, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
20 head of young horses.
These are described as a very useful lot of strong upstanding colts, suitable for carriage, 'bus, and saddle purposes; amongst which are a few heavy cart colts.

Sale of Horses, broken to Saddle and Harness.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 10.30 o'clock THIS DAY,
Several useful hacks and single and double harness horses. Also, saddlery, vehicles, &c.
Horses and Buggies on HIRE and Livery on moderate terms.
SALES held at Camperdown as directed.

Fresh Country Horses from the Northern District.

THIS DAY.

BROWN and JONES have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock,
20 head of very superior horses, broken to saddle and harness, and comprising first-class hacks, light harness, heavy draught horses, and good weight-carriers.
Purchasers should avail themselves of this opportunity of securing horses of a very superior description, the like of which are seldom or never brought into the Sydney market.

Very superior Saddle and Harness Horse.

BROWN and JONES have received instructions from M. M'Crae, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 10.30,
A very handsome well-bred dapple grey gelding, stands 16 hands, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, and can be highly recommended.

Horses, Vehicles, &c.

BROWN and JONES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 10.30 THIS DAY,
A splendid pair of bay carriage horses, both thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, and good in all their paces.
Also,
2 thoroughly good and stylish hacks
1 new spring-cart, to be sold a bargain
1 second-hand gig, with harness, as good as new.

Hay. Hay.

At the Railway Station,
THIS DAY.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above date, at 9 o'clock,
5 tons of very superior oaten hay. The first consignment of a large lot of the same quality, from Goulburn.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, maize, &c.
Half-past 11 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yards,
Calves, pigs, poultry, eggs, butter, wild ducks, and 130 carcases of corn-fed pork, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Weekly Stock and Produce Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat and store pigs, lambs, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
Fifty (50) prime corn-fed dead pigs from the country.
At 1 o'clock, the usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter from the best dairies, eggs, cheese (including the celebrated No. 6 and other first-class brands), superior corn-fed bacon, lard, honey, &c., &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from J. W. Carne, Esq. (who is leaving the district), to sell by auction, at his residence, Concord, on SATURDAY, July 8th, at 2 o'clock,
Six (6) head prime milch cows
Horses, broken in to saddle and harness
The whole of his household furniture, &c., consisting of—Brass post bedstead, iron ditto, chest drawers, washing stands, dressing table, child's iron cot with hair mattress, large bath, drawing-room carpet, hearth-rug, fender and irons, rosewood couch, morocco easy chair, mattresses, chairs, curtains, stools, cooking utensils, books, garden tools, wheelbarrow, ladder, and other sundries, chaffcutter, dray and harness, timber, doors, gates, &c.
Also,
Lease of house and paddocks, for 8 months.
Terms at sale.

T. R. SMITH will sell at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, Pumpkins, Potatoes, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell, at Railway Terminus, Hay, straw, corn.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell, at Central Australian Yards, at 12, THIS DAY,
Fat calves, very prime
Fat and store pigs, suckers, dead pigs
20 cases roll butter, choice brands, kegs butter, eggs, cheese (Holden's), fowls, geese, ducks, lard, honey.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, potatoes, corn, &c.; at Railway, at 11 o'clock, billet wood, various lengths.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock,
Suckers, poultry of every description, 30 carcases corn-fed pork, calves, roll and keg butter, comprising all the best brands, from the Camden district; eggs, cheese, bacon, and other farm and dairy produce.

Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, dead pigs, poultry.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, 2 tons bacon and hams, eggs, lard, honey.
At 4 o'clock,
Fruit, tallow, sheepskins, hides, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th July, at a quarter to 10 o'clock,
Sole, kip, calf, tweed, and kangaroo leather.
At half-past 10 o'clock,
934 hides, calfskins, hair, horns, bones, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
180 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th July, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1010 hides
800 wallaby skins
Kangaroo and native dog skins
Horns, bones, &c.;
and at half-past 2 o'clock,
400 casks tallow
14 cases colonial glue
Casks neatsfoot oil.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th July, at a quarter to 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, bag
Kangaroo yearling leather
Enamelled horse butts
Japanned ditto ditto, &c.
And at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Hair, horns, bones, &c.
Also at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Colonial Glue.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th July, at half-past 2 o'clock,
14 cases colonial glue.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and CO., will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 7th July, at 10 a.m.,
Kip, sole, harness, bag, kangaroo, calf, &c.
At 10.30,
Hides, hair, &c.
At 2.30 p.m.
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Good Investment.

Peremptory Unreserved Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

Snug Detached newly Brick-built House, Freehold.

H. VAUGHAN has had instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the property,
All that land and dwelling, situate Kellick-street, Waterloo, near Roman Catholic Church, having a frontage of 19½ feet to Kellick-street, by a depth of 67 feet, containing 3 large rooms; verandah, garden, &c., commanding a splendid view.
Title unquestionable.

Under Bill of Sale.
On SATURDAY, July 8th, at 10 o'clock.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, on the above date, a quantity of household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, feather bed, pillows, bedding, chests of drawers, loo table, safe, chairs, crockery, &c., &c.; also a large fishing net, and several awnings.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE
of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRAPERY.

Just landed ex Northampton.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, without reserve, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A large shipment of new goods, just to hand, comprising
Grey domestics and sheetings
White shirtings
Rough browns
Alhambra quilts
Black alpacas and coburgs
French merinoes and twills
Italian cloths
Victoria tablecovers
Saxony and electoral flannels
Superfine waterproof tweeds
Stays and hosiery
Artificial flowers
Ladies' and children's hats.
CLOTHING.
Fancy tweed suits
Doeskin trousers and vests
Super fancy tweed trousers
Black cloth sacs
Crimean shirts
Byzantine and twill ditto
Moleskin trousers
Duck and dungaree ditto
Dungaree jumpers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FANCY COATINGS
FANCY TWILLS and DOES
BORDERED TROUSERINGS
MIXED MELTONS, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases woollens, well assorted, as above.
Terms at sale.

Blankets
Pilot Reefers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.
2 bales 9-4 blankets
1 ditto 10-4 ditto
1 ditto 10-4 bath ditto
1 ditto 9-4 gentian ditto
3 cases pilot reefers.

To Milliners and others.

Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats
Ditto ditto Velvet ditto
Ditto ditto Straw ditto, trimmed
Ditto ditto Gipsy Bonnets
Feathers, assorted
French and English Flowers, assorted.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases of the above goods, in the newest and most fashionable styles, just landed.

Millers' Moles.

Damaged by sea water.
Ex "Winifred."

CHAS. MOORE and CO., are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m., the following, viz.:—
SY.
291-292—Two cases millers' moles, in the piece
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c. Also, General Fancy Goods, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, July 7.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock, prompt,
An invoice of gold and silver watches, by the best makers—hunting, open-face, keyless, &c.
Pencil cases, scarf rings
Studs, earrings, brooches
Solitaires, bracelets, ladies' rings
Albert and long chains, guards, &c.
Also, a sample invoice of watches:
Gold Geneva hunting and English
Silver ditto ditto ditto
Enamelled jewelled ladies' watches, &c., &c.
In all 41.
The above are perfectly unreserved, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

To Fancy Dealers and the Trade.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
5 cases, containing hair, tooth, nail, and shoe brushes, hair broom heads, fancy toilet requisites, perfumery, eau de cologne, tooth and violet powder, fancy slops, &c., &c.

FOR IMPERATIVE SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, July 6th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to offer by private contract, THIS DAY, July 6.
The entire stock-in-trade of a general draper, clothier, outfitter, &c., removed to his Rooms (first floor), for convenience of sale, comprising every description of general drapery, flannels, Manchester goods, hosiery, hats, millinery, &c., &c., suitable to the requirements of the retail trade, storekeepers, and others.
N.B.—The above (of which stock-list can be inspected) are now opened in lines to meet the requirements of the trade and others. The whole of the above stock has been purchased since May 12th last, and is in as good order and condition as when first bought.
The whole stock is marked in plain figures, and will be sold at a liberal discount.
Terms, cash.

At the Bank Auction Rooms,
TO-MORROW, Saturday, 8th instant, at 11.

To Private Gentlemen, Storekeepers, and Speculators.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, without the slightest reserve,
The furniture of a 6-roomed house, proprietor off to Gulgong
Pianofortes, a great variety, by Collard and Collard, and others
A lot of new furniture, by first-class local makers
Books, fancy goods, genuine diamond rings
Two elegant drawing-room suites
And an immense variety of goods for every day wants.
Also,
Splendid plate-glass and fittings, suitable for a warehouse or hotel.
, Full particulars in issue of day of sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 7th instant, at 11 a.m., and TO-MORROW, Saturday, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
THE VALUABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
TWO MASSIVE BILLIARD TABLES COMPLETE.
STOCK OF CHOICE WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, CONDIMENTS, &c.
BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING
&c., &c., &c.

By order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Loder and Cook.

Removed from the CAFE FRANCAIS.

To Hotelkeepers, Publicans, Gentlemen Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY and SATURDAY, 7th and 8th July, commencing at 11 o'clock each day,
The whole of the furniture and effects, stock-in-trade, billiard tables, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Sale of
Groceries, Sugars, Tea, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

TUESDAY, 11th July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of groceries, sugars, teas, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE.
The SALE of Furniture, Stock-in-trade, and other effects, removed from the CAFE FRANCAIS, will commence THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, with BEER in WOOD and GLASS, WINES and SPIRITS, CONDIMENTS, &c., &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

CEMENT.

On account of whom it may concern.

"Ex "Commissary," from London.
At Parbury's Wharf, MONDAY, July 10th.
By order of Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Parbury's Wharf, on MONDAY, July 10th, at 11 o'clock,
PB,
36 casks Rugby portland cement, much damaged by sea water
16 ditto ditto ditto, slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Superior Office Fittings, Fixtures, Blinds, &c.

At the Building recently occupied by the City Bank.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, corner of George and King streets, on MONDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock,
The very superior counters, partitions, porch and glass doors, desks, hose, venetian blinds, stoves, toilet fittings, &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will be given at sale.
Terms, cash.

100 HOGSHEADS RUM.

Ex Onward.

On account of whom it may concern.
By order of the consignees, Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co.

At Campbell's Bond,
MONDAY, July 10th, at 11 o'clock.

Without any reserve,
As accounts must be closed for Mail.

Important to Spirit Merchants, Exporters, Traders, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Campbell's Bond, on MONDAY, July 10th, at 11 o'clock,
100 hogsheads rum.
On account of those concerned.
No reserve—Terms at sale.

To Steam-packet Companies, Wharfingers, Produce Merchants, Capitalists, and others.

VALUABLE CITY WHARF PROPERTY.

MONDAY, 17TH JULY.

1. CAMPBELL'S COMMERCIAL WHARF, KING-STREET,
having upwards of 131 FEET FRONTAGE TO THE HARBOUR, together with all the improvements thereon, comprising capacious jetties, large open shed covering the wharf, stores, and offices occupied by the Clarence and New England Steam-packet Company, and wharfinger's residence.

, This noted spacious central city wharf is so well known that it is only necessary to state that it is in the market for absolute sale to attract attention. It occupies, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, the MOST VALUABLE POSITION in the HARBOUR, in the VERY CENTRE of the BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, surrounded by other leading steam wharfs, and the principal mercantile establishments and manufactories of the port. The income derivable from the property when in active work is about
£1500 PER ANNUM.

2. LARGE STORES, occupied by Messrs. Campbell and Co. and others, having a frontage of 50 FEET to KING-STREET, and 37 feet 11 inches to the reserved entrance to the wharf.

TITLE INDEFEASIBLE, under Torrens's Act.

TERMS, LIBERAL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 17th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described choice city freeholds fronting Darling Harbour and King-street.

Year by year as the city extends wealth augments, population increases, imports and exports expand, so the value of choice business positions must be enhanced and become more and more difficult to secure. It is only under peculiar circumstances such as in this instance has occurred which affords the opportunity of competing for one of these much desired properties in the centre of the densely populated business portion of the city.
In therefore bringing this property prominently before capitalists the great desire is to impress on them the facts that this necessarily is an absolute sale to close an account; that it is a permanent city security from which a very large income must at all times be derivable, and that it has not only a present, but also a very large prospective value.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 5th June, 1871.

JAMES GRAHAM, as Chairman, [illegible]

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Vict., No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 7th day of July, at 12 o'clock noon, unless this writ be previously satisfied,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, E. Campbell, of and in the Equity of Redemption in all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, colony of New South Wales, and being allotment No. 43, of a subdivision of the Hopewell Estate at Paddington, commencing at a point at the intersection of Campbell-street with Hopewell-street, and bounded on the south-east by the last-named street, bearing west 36 and a half degrees, south 178 feet; on the south-west by the northern boundary of lot 44, bearing west eleven and a half degrees, north 98 feet; on the west by the eastern boundary fence of the Barcom Glen Estate, bearing north eleven and a half degrees, east 233 feet; on the north-east by the south-western boundary fence of lot 42, and a line in continuation, in all 211 feet to Campbell-street; and on the [illegible] street, bearing south-easterly [illegible] commencement.
And also all and singular, the messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other real estate whatsoever, and whether in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, comprised in and released and assured by a certain indenture, dated the 2nd day of July, 1862, and made between Francis O'Brien of the one part, and Edward Campbell of the other part, including all that the part share and interest to which the said Edward Campbell is or can be entitled under or by virtue of the will of William Barnett, late of Sydney, aforesaid, merchant, deceased, or under or by virtue of any deed or deeds in connection therewith or relating thereto.
JOHN PHELAN, Under Sheriff.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 5th June, 1871.

COOPER AND ANOTHER v. ANDREW FISHER.
JOHN RICHARD BAKER v. SAME.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Vict., No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 7th day of July, at 12 o'clock noon, unless these writs be previously satisfied,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, Andrew Fisher, of and in the equity of redemption in all those lands and messuages described in an indenture by way of mortgage, dated the first day of November, 1855, made between Margaret Phillip, of the one part, and William Lawson, of the other part, as all that parcel of land situate in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, included in the above mortgage, and bounded by—first, a portion of the northern building line of Liverpool-street, commencing at the western line of Harbour-street, and bearing thence west one degree three minutes; north one hundred and eighty feet or thereabout; thence, second, by a line bearing north two degrees thirty minutes; east sixty-nine feet; thence, third, by a line bearing east three degrees thirty minutes; south eighty feet six inches; thence, fourth, by a line bearing east five degrees; north twenty-four feet to the west line of Harbour-street; thence, fifth, by the western line of Harbour-street, seventy feet to the starting point in Liverpool-street, together with six houses thereon erected and built. Also all those lands and messuages described in an indenture by way of marriage settlement, dated the 20th day of July, 1859, made between Margaret Phillip, of the first part, Andrew Fisher of the second part, and William Aitkin and John Harkness of the third part, (after describing above piece of land,) as
1. Four houses in Victoria-place, Sussex-street and George-street, Sydney
2. Three houses in Brougham-place, Sydney
3. Five houses in Cleveland-street, Sydney.
JOHN PHELAN, Under Sheriff.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of MARY GIBB, relict of the late Mr. George D. Gibb, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Moncur-street, three doors south of Congregational Church, Woollahra, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Rd., 737, George-st., op. Christ Ch., and Sussex-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. J. S. DENING are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Harriet Brooks; to move from his residence, Five Dock, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to arrive at Ashfield Cemetery at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-st. South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN and ROBERT DENING are invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved MOTHER, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to arrive at Ashfield Cemetery at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 120, South Head Road; and 60, Riley-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. SARAH HOWE are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Botany-street, Waterloo, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-st. S., 120, South Head Road, and 60, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN RUSH are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, James; to move from his residence, Botany, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. CHRISTINA B. SIMONS are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, off Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry Hill, on SATURDAY MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-st. S., and 60, Riley-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.
Annual Revenue, £224,395. Invested Fund, £831,789.
Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Principal Office, New Pitt-street.
ALEXANDER RALSTON,
General Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Sydney Branch—Office, 22, Bridge-street.
Fire and Marine risks effected at lowest rates.
JAMES LAIDLEY, Secretary.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. (Fire and Marine.)
Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability.
Head Office—275, George-street.
Business effected in Fire and Marine Insurance at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of Commodore STIRLING, and the OFFICERS OF THE SQUADRON, who have kindly consented to honour the Theatre with their presence, to witness the Z's.
Box plan open from 11 to 3.
THE ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS STILL REIGN SUPREME, AND INCREASE THEIR REPUTATION NIGHTLY.
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE AT THE BRILLIANCY OF The Z Trio
31,000 PEOPLE HAVE VISITED THE Z's ALREADY.
THE GREATEST BILL YET!
Novelty succeeds Novelty. New Features, New Songs, and New Dances.
Miss ALICE ZAVISTOWSKI in her original Song and Dance. SATURDAY MATINEE.
Miss EMMELINE ZAVISTOWSKI in her favourite Songs and Dances.
CLIQUOT AND VELOCIPEDE, new and original dances by Miss CHRISTINE ZAVISTOWSKI. PAS SEUL! MADRILLINA!
GRAND MARCH OF TWENTY LADIES, led on by Captain EMELINE ZAVISTOWSKI.
First night of the new Comedy, TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.
THIS FRIDAY, July 7, will be presented the Zavistowski Sisters' own Spectacular Extravaganza, entitled FEMALE FORTY THIEVES, or Striking Oil from Family Jars.
Ganem .... Miss ALICE ZAVISTOWSKI
Abdalla .... Miss EMELINE ZAVISTOWSKI
Morgiana ...... Miss CHRISTINE ZAVISTOWSKI
Ali Baba .... Mr. J. J. Welsh
Cassim Baba .... Mr. Harry Power
Hassarac .... Mr. Charles Young
Zadie .... Miss Morgan
Orcobrand .... Miss Eleanor Carey
Ardinelle .... Miss Burton
Cogia Baba .... Mrs. Jones.
Scene 1st.—A FOREST.
Scene 2nd.—INTERIOR of ALI BABA'S COTTAGE.
Scene 3rd.—ROBBERS' CAVERN.
Grand March by the Corps de Ballet, commanded by Captain EMELINE ZAVISTOWSKI.
The Passing Train—Heroism of Ganem.
Scene 6.—RECEPTION ROOM in an EASTERN PALACE.
Concluding with the Grand Finale PARISIANE.
The Mesdames ZAVISTOWSKI, Messrs. C. YOUNG, WELSH, Misses CAREY, BURTON, MORGAN, Mrs. JONES, and the entire Company of Seventy Performers.
The Burlesque will be preceded (each Evening) with the New Comedy, by Leicester Buckingham, TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.
Charles Rocket, an Artist ...... Mr. J. J. BARTLETT.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION. 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS. Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, half-price. FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning. Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

CAGLI AND POMPEI'S OPERA SEASON.
SUBSCRIPTION SEASON.
24 Transferable Tickets, Six Pounds.
NOTICE.—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST, with its advantages, will CLOSE, 15th instant.
ELVY and CO.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.
Celebration of the 12th July.
The Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge have much pleasure in announcing to the members of the Institution and their friends that they intend celebrating the above glorious Anniversary by holding a GRAND DINNER AND BALL in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, ALFRED PARK, on WEDNESDAY, 12th July.
The dinner will be supplied by a well-known caterer.
The German Band is engaged, and the dancing will be under the supervision of a competent sub-committee.
Tickets—Gentlemen, 10s; Ladies, 5s each.
R. T. M'NEILLY, } Joint
W. H. DAVIES, } Hon. Secs.

TICKETS for the above BALL, may be obtained any EVENING, from 7 till 10 o'clock, on application at the Grand Lodge Offices, Park-street.

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.
Last full ORCHESTRA and SOLO PRACTICE, THIS EVENING, at Needs' Room, Pitt-street, to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock sharp.
A. S. GRAY, Hon. Secretary.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. H. NERDS begs to announce that the Juvenile Class will be RESUMED on MONDAY next, at the usual hour.

DANCING.—Mrs. M'INNES, daughter of the late Mr. J. Clark, assisted by Mr. W. Clark, gives private lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen. Class days, Mondays and Fridays, at the usual hours. Colonnade, Elizabeth-st. N.

DANCING, &c., REDFERN.—Mrs. C. Read's Class, at the old Municipal Chambers, George-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIODON'S MACROCOSM OF WONDERS.
THIS EVENING, Friday.
THE GRAND MILITARY SPECTACLE NAPOLEON CROSSING THE ALPS, and his army of 30,000 men.
Band engaged to add to the effect of this, the greatest triumph of the age.
On the most elevated point of the passage of the Alps is a Bernardin Monastery and Hospital, founded in the 10th century, by Bernard of Menthon. The monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days without any distinction of religion. This scene will be animated with monks clearing away the snow, the dogs of the convent, soldiers going to and fro with cannon, &c. Mules carrying provisions, moving as if endowed with life.
Mr. T. MARGETTS (Gentleman Comique).
SONG—"KISS IN THE RING." Air, "Moet and Shandon."
MIRROR OF AMERICA, consisting of a series of views, illustrating the principal cities of that great country.
FALLS OF NIAGARA.
SCOTCH DWARFS.
SLACK-ROPE VAULTER.
To conclude with THE STORM AT SEA.
Doors open punctually at half-past 7, commence at 8.
Admission, ONE SHILLING.
Children, half-price.
Reserve, 2s.
Reserved seats may be secured on application at the Office, School of Arts, from 11 till 1 each day.
Mademoiselle THIODON, Pianist.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
ANNOUNCEMENT! ANNOUNCEMENT!!
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
THIODON'S MACROCOSM OF WONDERS.
Mr. MARGETT'S New Melody on the pamphlet of DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.
Doors open punctually at half-past 2, commence at 3.
Seats may be secured from 11 to 1 daily.
SCHOOL OF ARTS. THIODON'S WONDERS.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR SATURDAY NEXT.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE ROW AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, Mr. T. MARGETTS will sing for the first time DESCRIPTIVE MEDLEY, suggested by the above celebrated pamphlet.
1st. Dame Europa's School (air "Fine Old English Gentleman")
2nd. John's Garden (recitative)
3rd. Louis' Garden ("Tramp, Tramp")
4th. William's Garden (statue song)
5th. Aliek's Garden ("Bronze Horse")
6th. William's Tuition ("Just before the battle")
7th. Louis' Lesson ("Shoo Fly")
8th. Empty Chair ("Nobody's Child")
9th. The Settlement ("Johnny comes marching home").
The PAMPHLET may be had NIGHTLY at the Hall, and DAILY, between the hours of 11 and 1, at the Office, School of Arts, with the new MEDLEY and several of Mr. Margetts' choicest SONGS included, Price, Sixpence.

ST. JAMES' HALL.—THE PEOPLE'S NEW THEATRE
Will OPEN, SATURDAY, July 9.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
This popular place of amusement has been thoroughly altered and beautifully decorated with elaborate designs—the stage is enlarged, and the audience portion of the building so excellently arranged as to meet the requirements of a comfortable and well regulated Theatre. New management and new company. Comedy, Drama, and Farce, each evening. Dress circle, 1s 6d; stalls, 1s; pit, 6d.
Stage Manager, Mr. J. P. WEST.

DISSOLVING VIEWS, TO-NIGHT, Temperance Hall. Scenes in Paris. Hotel de Ville. 6d., children 3d.

ENTERTAINING EXHIBITION, Temperance Hall, To-night. Dissolving Views, 7.30. Continental scenes.

NEW ODDFELLOWS' HALL, SATURDAY, July 8.
The great Comedy Artiste, Mrs. ALFRED PHILLIPS, Supported by a host of talent.

VICTORIA C.C. Match, Pyrmont Club, Bung Hill, TO-MORROW, 2.15 p.m. J. HINCHEY.

EDUCATIONAL.

BALMAIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—School of Arts will REOPEN on THURSDAY, 13th instant.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, Hunter-street, E. Blackmore, B.A. Term begins MONDAY, 10th July.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, 225, Victoria-street.—This school will reopen on MONDAY, 10th instant. Vacancies for Boarders and Day Scholars.
ROBERT HORNIMAN.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Macquarie-street, July 12th. C. CUTCLIFFE, B.A., Oxon.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GLEBE POINT.—The present VACATION will end TUESDAY, July 18th.
Prospectus of terms, &c., forwarded on application.
JOHN PENDRILL, M.A.
Glebe Point, July 6th.

EDUCATION.—Ashgrove Lodge, Ashfield.—The duties of Mrs. TAIT'S School will be Resumed on the 20th instant. The Lectures this quarter will be on Botany and Experimental Chemistry. Prospectuses on application.

HIGH SCHOOL, GOULBURN.—The curriculum of study embraces a complete preparatory course for business, the learned Professions, or the University examinations. G. METCALFE, M.A.

KNELLERPORE, Double Bay.—Signor D'APICE meets his PUPILS on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

LESSONS GIVEN in Drawing and Flower Painting. Mr. A. R. Pullin, 289, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

LYCEUM SCHOOL, Bathurst-street. WORK Resumed on the 3rd instant.

MADAME E. WALLACE BUSHELLE, Professor of Singing, 147, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

MISS HORNIMAN'S Preparatory School will reopen on Monday, 10th instant. 225, Victoria-street.

MR. MONTAGUE YOUNGER will resume his instruction in Music 10th. 24, Cleveland-st., Redfern.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, Stanley-street.—School DUTIES RESUMED MONDAY next.

THE Misses YATES will resume Tuition MONDAY, 10th July. Downshire-terrace, Paddington.

THE Misses MARTIN'S Morning CLASSES will Recommence MONDAY, July 17, 195, Macquarie-st.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.
FOUNDED A.D. 1832.
HEAD MASTER:
The Rev. GEORGE F. MACARTHUR.
ASSISTANT MASTERS:
William Dalmas—Highbury Training College.
W. Fred. C. Burkitt, M.A., T.C.D.
Chas. J. H. Chepmell, M.A., Oxford.
Richard E. Kemp, B.A., Sydney.
Jules Matras, Bach. A. and S. Bourbon.
Mr. J. L. Kerbey—the Accountant—takes special classes in Bookkeeping and Commercial Correspondence.
Drill Instructor—Sergeant Addington.
OCCASIONAL MASTERS:
Drawing.—Mr. Joseph Fowles.
Music.—Mr. Edwin Cobley.
Dancing.—(Appointment open.)
NOTICE.
"The parents or guardians of any scholar may obtain for him exemption from attendance at either Divine Service, or lectures on religious subjects, upon certifying, at the period of his admission, that such attendance would interfere with the religious principles on which they are desirous that he should be educated." In the case of scholars who are admitted under the above regulation (which is extracted from Bishop Broughton's "Plan for the establishment and regulation of the King's School"), the Head Master will afford every facility for such scholars receiving direct and special religious instruction from their own ministers.
The School will resume on MONDAY, July 10th. Impositions will take effect on and after THURSDAY, July 13th instant.
GEO. F. MACARTHUR, Head Master.

THE GOULBURN SCHOOL, GARROORIGANG.
Work will be resumed on MONDAY, 17th July.
S. HARBORNE BELCHER, Head-master.

THE NEW SCHOOL, Darlinghurst, Sydney, N. S. W.
TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, July 10.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
SUBJECTS FOR LL.B.
Stephen's Commentaries—Books 1, 2 (Introduction), 3, 4 (Part 1, caps. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), 6 (cap 27).
Hallam's Constitutional History.
Broom's Maxims—all excepting caps. 6 (sec. 3), 7, 9, 10.
Justinian's Institutes—Books 1 and 2, 3 (Title 14 to end), 4 (Titles 1, 2, 3, 4).
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory School for Young Gentlemen. Holidays end on Tuesday, 18th instant.

A CARD.—Mr. C. B. SUS-MILCH, Professor of Music, Singing, the German Language, &c. Schools and private classes attended to. Terms moderate. 10, Bridge-street.

MR. W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music (Pupil of Mendelssohn). Instruction on the violin, the piano, and in singing. Kent House, Kent and Bathurst streets.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MUNTZ'S Yellow Metal, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 oz.; and Rods. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

CHAIN Cables and Anchors, all sizes; Sheathing Felt. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FENCING Wire, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 12, annealed drawn. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

YOUNG'S Paraffine Candles; Carriage Candles and Lamps. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

CAUSTIC Alkali, Soda Ash, Soda Crystals, and Whiting. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

BURNETT'S OLD TOM, glass-stoppered bottles, small contents. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

ELEMES, MUSCATELS, and CURRANTS, new fruits, now landing. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL SALT, fine, coarse, and rock, now landing. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

MARTELL'S Dark BRANDY, in quarters. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

MUNTZ'S METALS and NAILS, assorted sizes. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, cheap, bonded Brandy and Geneva, 3 18-32, 3 16-32, in case. Gordon, Belgrave Cottage, Albion-st.

BRANDY, Martell's Dark, in hogsheads and quarters. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

ON SALE, at C. J. ROBERTS'S, Crown and Anchor Hotel, corner of George and Market streets.

	Per bottle. s.	d.
Hennessy's three-star (***) pale brandy	6	0
Hennessy's two-star (**) pale brandy	5	6
Hennessy's one-star (*) pale brandy	4	6
Hennessy's celebrated battle-axe pale brandy	4	6
John Exshaw's pale brandy, bottles in wire casing	4	6
Martell's blue label pale brandy	4	3
Otard, Dupuy, and Co.'s pale brandy	4	0
Clouseau's No. 6 pale brandy	4	6
Associated Vineyard pale brandy	3	6
Martell's dark brandy	3	6
Martell's very old dark brandy	5	0
Hennessy's draught pale brandy, per quart	5	0
Martell's dark brandy, per bottle	5	0
Genuine Jamaica rum, imported expressly for the patrons of the Crown and Anchor Hotel	4	0
West India rum, o.p.	3	0
West India rum	2	0
West India rum, per quart	3	0
West India rum, o.p., per quart	4	6
Key brand gin, largest size, capsuled and labelled	3	6
Bell brand, or yellow sealed geneva	3	6
Anchor brand, or JDKZ gin, largest size, capsuled and labelled	3	6
Very old port wine for invalids	5	0
Fine old port .. 2s and	3	6
Superior sherry wine .. 2s and	3	6
Draught port or sherry per quart	3	0
Fallon's Albury wine	2	6
Bottled beers, best brands	1	0

C. J. ROBERTS.

PIG STOUT, quarts and pints, in stone jars. HAZELAND and CO., corner George and Hunter-streets.

HOBART TOWN ALE, in 2-gallon jars, 9 and 18 gallon casks. Carlisle Ale, in 18-gallon casks.
PEATE and HARCOURT, 258, 260, and 262, George-street.

BLACK OIL, at T. W. EADY'S, Leather and Oil Store, 54, York-street.

NOW LANDING, AND TO ARRIVE:—
ENGLISH and AMERICAN CLOCKS
MEERSCHAUM BRIAR PIPES
PURSES, LADIES' BAGS
FANCY JEWELLERY
COMBS, BRUSHES
WALKING-STICKS
PLAYING-CARDS
OLEOGRAPHS (framed)
ENGRAVINGS (ditto)
LITHOGRAPHS (ditto)
GILT MOULDINGS
JEWELLERS' SHOW CASES
SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY
JET GOODS, &c.
B. RITTENBERG, George-street.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Field's Ale, in hogsheads
RUM—Lowndes' and Preston's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, 30 o.p.
Queensland ditto ditto ditto
BRANDY—Martell's dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
Hennessy's pale ditto ditto ditto
WHISKY—Stewart's Scotch, and Thorne's Irish, in cases
Stewart's Glenlivet, Cambellton, and Dunville's, in bulk
GENEVA—Capsuled and labelled, 3 and 4 gallon cases
Burnett's Old Tom
PORTS and SHERRIES of all qualities
Giper's, Heidsieck's, Moet's, and Roederer's CHAMPAGNES
No. 2 Moselle, Sparkling and Still HOCK
Cement, new Kent hope
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.

ALBURY WINES for SALE, by STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents of James T. Fallon, Macquarie-place.

CHAMPAGNE Vineyard Proprietor's BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA
BEER, Tennent's and M'Ewen's
CANDLES, De Roubaix Jenar's
BLASTING POWDER, Kames and Co.'s
WOOLPACKS, SACKS, BAGGING, TWINE
COCOA and CHOCOLATE, Fry and Son's
FENCING WIRE, Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 12
OILS, COLOURS, and PAINTS, North British Colour Company
PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, 8, 10, 12, and 18 h.p., by Ruston, Proctor, and Co., Lincoln; and C. D. Young and Co., Perth
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS
STATIONARY ENGINES and STEAM BOILERS.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents on the most favourable terms.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FURNITURE, ETC.

THE WHEELER and WILSON new improved Family Lock-stitch Noiseless MACHINE, reduced to £7 10s. The cheapest and most perfect machine in the colonies. They produce a stitch alike on both sides, and will hem, gather, fell, bind, tuck, quilt, frill, braid, &c.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

SEWING MACHINES, lowest price. SADDINGTON and SONS, 152, Pitt-street.

IMITATION HOWE MACHINES, same as those sold at the Shoddy Store, George-st., as "the genuine Howe"—trade mark, "I serve, I tire not." Howe's A, £8; Howe's C, £9; also, FLORENCE, £9; W.G., £6; improved Singer, £8. THE HOWE Sewing-machine Office, 90, Bathurst-street. H. M'RICKARD, Sole Agent.

SEWING-MACHINES, at greatly reduced prices. WILLCOX and GIBBS'S.
The celebrated machine for all sorts of work. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

WANTED, to SELL, School Desks, Forms, Maps, Globes, Books, &c., &c., cheap.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, PIANOFORTES, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture and requisites of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Importers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, Furniture, Pictures, Fancy Goods, &c. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms.

BAGS for Ore, Flour, Sugar, Rice, Pepper, &c., made to order. Samuel Hebblewhite, 432, George-street.

EX — AVOCA.
OUR USUAL MAIL CONSIGNMENT CONTAINS A LARGE AND USEFUL ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS for LADIES' FANCY NEEDLEWORK, comprising

EX MAIL STEAMER AVOCA.	LACET BRAIDS, CORD, THREAD, in FINE qualities; "SILVER NEEDLES," for Lacet-work; TRAFALGAR COTTON; RAILWAY CANVAS; PENELOPE CANVAS; SILK CANVAS; CORD and TASSELS (for cushions and banner-screens), in great variety; LEATHER-COVERED SCISSORS; BRACE-ENDS; BELT BUCKLES; KNITTING, CROCHET, EMBROIDERY Books; MONOGRAMS, new designs; LINEAL PAPER, for crests and monograms; BRAIDS, in GREAT VARIETY. ONE CASE OF PAPER FLOWER MATERIALS, consisting of LEAF-PAPER, CALICES, CENTRES, FLOWERS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS, and STOVE ORNAMENTS, BOUQUET PAPERS, DESSERT D'OYLEYS; DIAPHANIE, all designs published.	EX MAIL
TO LAND ex Damascus.	We shall shortly open ex DAMASCUS (now unloading), a really good stock of BERLIN WOOLS, FLEECY WOOLS, KNITTING YARNS and WORSTEDS.	TO LAND ex Damascus.
EX QUEEN of NATIONS.	To be SUPPLEMENTED BY A LARGE SHIPMENT of SIMILAR GOODS Ex QUEEN of NATIONS.	EX QUEEN of NATIONS.

Although there is every probability of a rise in the English markets, we shall offer these goods at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE RATES.

PER GOLDEN FLEECE.	SHORTLY to arrive Ex GOLDEN FLEECE 3000 (three thousand) GLASS SHADES, in ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE, and RECTANGULAR SHAPES.	PER GOLDEN FLEECE.

READING, SON, and STEFFANONI, Importers of all Materials for Fancy Needlework, &c., &c., 92 and 94, MARKET-STREET.
STOREKEEPERS SUPPLIED at lowest ruling rates.
POST and other parcels forwarded to any part of the colonies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC LANTERN and Slides wanted, second-hand. Apply 170, Pitt-street.

TO SHIPBUILDERS.—A favourable opportunity offers adjoining a coast saw mill. W. West, Phoenix Wharf.

WANTED, Portable ENGINE, 10 or 12 h. p. State maker's name, price, and consider., Box 229.

WANTED, to purchase an Assayer's BALANCE, with weights complete. E. Vickery, 116, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Butcher's BLOCK. Apply 570, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE. Apply to J. B. Allt, wine and spirt merchant, 143, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a good Corporation TRUCK and Harness. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand Steam ENGINE, 8 or 10 horse power. Apply to John Murphy, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED known, Gentlemen's Apparel scoured every day at 5s suit. Kid gloves cleaned 4d pair. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice. A. Cox, dyer and scourer, 55, William-street, and 81, Parramatta-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKER wanted, none other need apply. W. Alexander, 305, Pitt-street.

DRESSMAKER wanted, to make and alter children's clothes; terms mod. Particulars, Industry, HERALD.

GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a first-class HAND. W. Brown, 207, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL.—A M. R. C. S., æt. 27, is desirous of obtaining an APPOINTMENT as Locum Tenens, or Assistant to a Medical Man. For testimonials, &c., apply E. G. T., HERALD Office, Sydney.

PARTNER WANTED, with a small capital, to join in a good Public-house. L. X., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Rush and Rousseau, 618 and 620, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT, able to dress a window. 472, George-street. T. Forbes.

TAILORESSES wanted; also a GIRL, about 14. Wilson's Factory, 98, Clarence-street.

TINSMITHS.—WANTED, Tinsmiths for the Goulburn Meat Preserving Company. Apply to Mort and Co.

TO TAILORS.—Open for engagement an experienced CUTTER; good references can be obtained. Address X. Y. Z., Goulburn Post-office.

THE PRESS.—An efficient Shorthand REPORTER (from the old country), desires an Engagement on the Sydney Press. Advertiser is a practical printer. Address M. J., 58, King-street, Sydney.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE, to the Hairdressing. Apply G. Haywood, 209, Lower George-street.

WANTED, by competent Dress and Mantle Maker. Constant employ. Open a week. 216, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, first-class MACHINISTS, with machines. Constant employ. Factory, 217, Lower George-st.

WANTED, two MACHINISTS, own machines (Singer's); mattress-case making. 130, Pitt-st.

WANTED, French POLISHERS. Apply R. Manly, s.s. Maitland, Dry Dock, Balmain.

WANTED, GRAINERS. Apply R. Manly, s.s. Maitland, Dry Dock, Balmain.

WANTED, in a Ladies' School, a qualified GOVERNESS. School, Post-office, Paddington.

WANTED, MAKERS and FINISHERS. Boot Factory, 80, Parramatta-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A LADY qualified to teach music, French, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin, wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT; no objection to other families joining. References, Governess, Cooper, news-agent, Parramatta-st.

A LADY, highly accomplished, and of long experience in tuition, desires an ENGAGEMENT as Finishing Governess (Visiting). Highest testimonials and references. L. A., HERALD.

A LADY wishes to recommend a young Lady, qualified to instruct in the several branches of an English education, with music and French, as Morning GOVERNESS for young children. Address Mrs. Pillars, 245, Macquarie-street.

BOROUGH OF VICTORIA.—APPLICATIONS will be received up to TUESDAY, July 18th, from persons willing to act as Bailiff.
WALTER G. WILLINGTON, Council Clerk.
Office, Blue's Point Road, July 6th, 1871.

TO BOOKSELLERS and Stationers.—An Assistant requires an Engagement. A.Z., R. Smith, York-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Cook or General Servant, in small family; middle-aged. 535, Kent-st.

WANTED, gentlemen's WASHING, 2s per dozen; plain ditto, 1s. Mrs. Hullcroft, 139, Gloucester-st.

WANTED, Situation, by a respectable person, as barmaid; good reference. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, by a first-class Cook, a SITUATION in a gentleman's family; refs. E. T., 165, Bourke-st.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, with a little boy, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress, or Working Housekeeper; good references from her last situation. Address M. T., 271, Kent-street.

£10 BONUS will be given by a Gentleman of twenty-five years' general experience in the colony, for a permanent SITUATION, at a low remuneration, in any capacity, not menial, either in town or country. Apply by letter, Q. E. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress, and House and Parlour Maid, by two respectable young women; together or separate situations; town or suburbs; highest references. Mrs. Donnelly, 83, Wm.-st.

SERVANTS WANTED.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT. Belmore Arms, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at M'Bride's Hotel, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. 171, Premier-terrace, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, PULLING HANDS, schooner ELLEN, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 208, Imber-terrace, Brougham-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 382, Melbourne-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Pelican Hotel, South Head Road, after 8.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mr. Thomas, grocer, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 93, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a single young MAN; must be a thorough groom, with knowledge of gardening. 388, Geo.-st.

WANTED, a useful MAN for a dairy farm. Labour Mart, 80, Pitt-street, Exchange.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Wangenheim's Hotel and Café de Paris.

WANTED, a single GIRL, for a dairy farm. Apply early to P. Guiry, 116, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. Apply Mrs. M'Namara, Union and Cleveland streets, S. Hills.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, to be generally useful. No. 1, Kidman's-terrace, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a single MAN, for a dairy farm. Apply early to P. Guiry, 116, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID and Needlewoman. Apply, before 12, at No. 1, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a Kitchen MAID. Occidental Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a WAITRESS. Café de la Régence. 139, King-street.

WANTED, a CELLARMAN. C. J. Roberts, corner of George and Market streets.

WANTED, a SHOPMAN. Apply Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a Man COOK, to make himself generally useful. 139, King-street.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. Hymans, 240, Darlinghurst Road., 9 to 10 a.m.

WANTED, a stout active LAD, as Apprentice to Coachsmith. Whateley's City Branch, York-st.

WANTED, a strong LAD, as Deckhand. Apply between 9 and 10, steamer Breadalbane, Circular Wf.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, and a NURSE-GIRL. Mrs. Symons, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge, between 11 and 3.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, to assist in a Shop, and make himself useful; one used to the Oil, Colour, and Paperhanging Trade preferred. Apply to Walter Renny, Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street, by letter, stating wages required, and where last employed; must be well up in accounts.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

A ROOM to LET, furnished or unfurnished. No. 10, Domain-terrace, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, Pitville House, 36, Upper William-street North.

ACCOMMODATION for one or two ladies, partial board if required. 289, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and Vacancies. Mrs. Rowett's, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS now vacant at 211, Macquarie-street, two doors north of Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for 2 or 3 gentlemen, at Mrs. Roworth's, 139, King-street. Bath.

A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOM vacant; balcony back and front, use of kitchen. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. Pierce, news agent, William-street.

BOARD, &c., for lady or gentleman or two gentlemen; view of harbour; piano, bath. 9, Stanley-street.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, without children, having a house too commodious for his family, would be glad to receive a lady and gentleman without children, or a single gentleman. The house is conveniently situated in a most healthy and delightful part of the city. References exchanged. A. B., care of W. Norton, Esq., 91, Elizabeth-street.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Wanted, from Saturday to Monday, for a few months. Terms, &c., B. G. W., H.O.

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE wanted, by a Youth aged 17, in a private family, within 10 minutes from the Post Office. Terms not to exceed 15s. T. B. S., HERALD Office.

TWO Furnished BEDROOMS, also two OFFICES on ground floor; medicated baths. 4, Bridge-street.

TO LET, 2 large ROOMS, with balcony. Apply 78, Crown-street, near William-street.

TWO Comfortable Furnished Rooms to LET, with use of kitchen. 110, Campbell-street.

TWO ROOMS to LET, at 341, Crown-street, Surry Hills, near the Reservoir.

TO LET, a Parlour and Bedroom on the ground floor; use of kitchen and bath. Rent, 6s. 111, Goulburn-st.

WANTED, to LET one or two comfortably furnished BEDROOMS, with use of sitting-room and kitchen. Terms very moderate. 335, Macquarie-street South, near the Park.

WANTED, Waterside RESIDENCE, with 5 or 6 rooms and stables. 229, Pitt-street.

WANTED, small COTTAGE, plainly furnished, in suburbs, with small paddock or enclosure. G. L., Kidman, grocer, South Head Road.

WANTED, to rent or purchase for cash, a COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen (good order), and small paddock, within a few miles of Sydney. Address, stating rent or price, to Cash, St. Leonards' Post-office.

TO LET.

BALMAIN.—To LET, at Peacock's Point, HOUSE; 6 rooms, &c., 12s 6d. F. Smith, opp. Royal Hotel.

EDGECLIFF ROAD.—To LET, the HOUSE and GROUNDS, at present occupied by F. W. Crozier, Esq., containing 8 rooms, kitchen, with stove, laundry, pantry, store rooms, bath, yard, &c., and every convenience. Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

GEORGE-STREET, next D. Jones and Co., SHOP and Stores. Apply B. Braun, No. 1, Wynyard-st.

HOUSE to LET, 4 rooms and out-offices, 11s. Apply Whittell's, foot of Bathurst-street.

NO. 15, GLENVIEW-TER. West-st., Darlinghurst, delightfully situated; 12s. Lea, 92, S. Head Road.

NEW HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellar; rent, 10s. Corner of Pitt and Buckland streets, Waterloo.

SMALL HOUSE and Stable, 8s weekly, John-street, off Riley-street, Surry Hills. Key, Mrs. Loughlan.

SPACIOUS PREMISES to LET, 482, George-street, opposite the markets, lately vacated by W. Love and Co. Apply A. Thompson and Co., 196, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Woollahra, delightfully situated VILLA, 8 rooms, front garden; 16s 6d week. C. Bate, 165, Pitt-st.

TO LET, next Council Chambers, Waverley, HOUSE, 4 large rooms, hall, kitchen, stable; rent moderate.

TO LET, neat villa RESIDENCE, Darling Point. P. Bowes, grocer, Darling Point Road.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms, 9s; oven, water, and taxes paid. Hoddie, butcher, Buckingham-street.

TO LET, 3-roomed HOUSE, 7s. Apply 12, Marshall-street, off Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, large yard, fronting Marian and Rosehill sts., Redfern, on premises.

TO LET, a nice COTTAGE, water, shed, paddock, near Alderson's Tannery. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, HOUSES, 2, 4, and 7 rooms, Stanley and Cumberland sts., and Paddington. Challoner, King-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 55, Wynyard-square West; key at Mr. Miller's, Erskine-street. J. Malony, William-st.

TO LET, North Shore, COTTAGES, from 8s, five minutes from Ferry. Apply Chalk, Mount-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, bath, &c., Williams-terrace, Bourke & Stanley sts. Williams, Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LET, the WASHINGTON WHARF, Miller's Point; large frontage to Darling Harbour. Apply to B. Solomons, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

TO LET, double-fronted SHOP, No. 735, George-street, opposite Christ Church; rent, £2 per week. Key next door. Apply Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, the SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 1, Hunter-street. Apply to Messrs. Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to J. M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO LET, HOUSE, opposite St. Matthias's Church, Woollahra, containing 9 rooms; coach-house, stable, good water, large yard, &c.; rent, 23s per week; taxes paid. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, in Cleveland-street, a neat 4-roomed verandah COTTAGE, with kitchen, outhouses, and garden; rent, 16s. Apply to J. Harkness, brassfounder, 61, Bathurst-street.

TO BE LET, the PUBLIC-HOUSE, corner of Goulburn and Sussex streets, Sydney. Apply to Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to J. M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO LET or LEASE, 6-room COTTAGE, Redfern, stable, water, &c. Suitable for a public-house, corner Moon and Marian streets. J. Bass, 375, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

TO LET, FINE COTTAGE, a comfortable Family Residence, corner of Elizabeth and Devonshire streets, containing 12 rooms, with every convenience. Apply to B. Solomons, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

TO LET, Lavender Bay, North Shore, a delightfully situate COTTAGE, containing hall, 4 rooms with large attic over, and kitchen at rear. Key at Dind's Hotel. Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

LARGE FRONT OFFICES to LET; nicely fitted, gas, &c. 410, George-street.

OFFICE.—TO LET, comfortable OFFICE, 10s. Apply W. W. Deloitte, 3, Spring-street.

STORES, with large ground-floor accommodation, coach-house and stabling, storeman's apartments, large yard, TO LET, in George-street. Apply on the premises, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

AGRICULTURISTS, MARKET GARDENERS, &c.—Rich Agricultural LAND to LET, in suitable lots, within two miles of Lane Cove steam ferry; easy of access, and well watered. Apply to James Ritchie, Gore Hill, Lane Cove Road.

THE SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL and PLEASURE GROUNDS, BOTANY.
This well-known property can now be LEASED to a respectable person, at a reduced rent.
Apply to T. W. Bowden, 152, Pitt-street.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—
WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar and Cowra—Mr. G. Rowlands
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Morangaroo, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran — Messrs. John Dickson and Sons.
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Dubbo—Mr. William Killick.
SOUTHERN.
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Berrima, Bowrall, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Mossvale—Mr. A. J. Powell, Berrima
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Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
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Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. C. Harrison
Burrowa—Mr. J. W. Costello
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. William Hewlett
Kiama, Jerringong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
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Shoalhaven—J. Green, postmaster, Nowra
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Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gate
Wagga Wagga—Mr. W. C. Hunter
Milton and Ulladulla—Mr. Frederick Hall.
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Armidale—Mr. H. G. Mallam
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Moye
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda — Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mr. James Butler
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, and Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor.
INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter and Co.
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.
George Rossitter.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.	
Gordon and Gotch	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	87, Harrington-street, near Essex-street
F. Barker	85, Sussex-street
W. Hogan	115, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
Charles Lea	92, South Head Road
R. Iredale	Surry Hills, corner of Bourke and Campbell streets
J. J. Cooper	Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.
SUBURBAN.	
J. J. Hayes	Paddington, opposite Post-office
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington
Mrs. J. Hinchcliffe	Post-office, Waterloo: Alexandria and Botany
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F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
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D. Alderton	Burwood
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COUNTRY.	
W. Mason and Co.	Parramatta
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J. S. Paine	Newcastle
W. Edward Shaw	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield
Mr. Geo. Stevenson	Rydal and Sodwalls.

LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTIONS—£2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
, All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
, The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 6d, to be had of all news agents.

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